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Southeast Asia Report

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9 January 1984

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MINISTER OUTLINES BLUEPRINT FOR DEFENSE; REACTION REPORTED

Scholes Budget Statement

Sydney THE AUSTRALIAN in English 4 Nov 83 p 9

[Text]

NEW policies aimed at shaping Australia's defence force for the 1990s and beyond were outlined to Parliament by the Defence Minister, Mr Scholes, yesterday.

"We need to distinguish rigorously between defence needs of the future and emotions of the past," he said in his 40-page Budget statement on defence.

He unveiled no major surprises but rather gave a broad overview of government thinking on Australia's strategic outlook and the military manpower and hardware needed for adequate defence preparedness and deterrence.

The minister disclosed that agreement has been reached with the United States, ensuring that Australia has special access to the secret operations of the US communications base at North-West Cape.

The head of the Australian defence staff in Washington has been given an "enhanced role so that, in future, the Australian Government will be told as early as possible" about developments affecting, or potentially affecting, the operation or use of the North-West Cape base, Mr Scholes said.

The base plays a key role in communicating with the US nuclear guided-missile submarine fleet.

The minister said the Government was now satisfied that, under these new arrangements, Australia's sovereignty in the operation of the base would be adequately protected.

The North-West Cape base has been the centre of considerable controversy in recent years after it was discovered that, unbeknown to Australia, secret alerts were sent out to US submarines during the Arab-Israeli emergency in the early seventies.

Remote

Mr Scholes said the Government saw as its next task a major review of the content and priorities of defence forward planning in the light of its recently established strategic policy basis.

Planning would be based on the assumption that the risk of a major conflict between the two superpowers remained remote. "However, this remoteness depends upon the immediacy and effectiveness of deterrence," he said.

Mr Scholes made the following points on strategic policy:

AUSTRALIA's defence cooperation programs with South-East Asian allies are a key element in maintaining our defence posture within our region.

THE Government believes it must remain realistic about the extent to which indepen-

dence is feasible "and to which our reliance on overseas materiel support in times of conflict can and should be reduced".

THIS year's review of the ANZUS pact with New Zealand and the US, the first in 30 years, remained a key part of Australia's new strategic basis.

"Defence investment must be carefully targeted if we are to provide self-reliance where it is most valuable," the minister said.

Mr Scholes described the latest defence budget as a holding operation reflecting an inherited five-year defence program. This was despite the fact that the \$5280 million defence allocation represented a real growth of 4 per cent over the previous year.

The new forward defence program would change dramatically a force structure which was largely shaped 15 to 20 years ago when Australia was militarily involved in Malaysia and Vietnam.

Mr Scholes said since then technological developments had changed perceptions of the relative value of some weapons while the cost of defence equipment had soared.

He said there was a new need for a period of accelerated training before combat for force elements which must be kept in reserve "as insurance against future adverse changes".

The minister defended the Government decision to scrap plans for a replacement aircraft-carrier for HMAS Melbourne and the contingent decision to disband the fixed wing element of the Fleet Air Arm.

"The Government took the view that to conduct these operations from a carrier of the kind we could afford no longer made sense," he said.

Developments, both of a maritime strategic need and the technologies involved, argued strongly for a different solution.

Australia needed a strong anti-submarine capability to protect the nation's vital coastal traffic and overseas shipping lanes and the carrier was not the answer for these needs.

Important

Instead, the Fleet Air Arm would become an all-helicopter force and new equipment for this role was now one of the highest equipment priorities for the defence force.

Referring to the recent decision to build initially two, and later possibly another four new FFG guided missile frigates at Williamstown naval dockyard near Melbourne, the minister said it was important for Australia to retain the local capacity to refit, repair

and "modernise our major naval vessels".

Mr Scholes also disclosed that the Government was looking at recommendations for other major work at the dockyards, which have been plagued by serious industrial trouble in recent years.

"I will be bringing to Government, in the first part of 1984, recommendations in respect of any surplus capacity (at the dockyards)."

Turning to the army, Mr Scholes said under the Government strategic perceptions and priorities it expected "the army of the future to be leaner, more mobile, better co-ordinated, and a harder-hitting force, geared to operate across the broad sweep of our own territory".

Praise From Democrats

Sydney THE AUSTRALIAN in English 4 Nov 83 p 9

[Text]

THE Australian Democrats praised the Government for what it saw as a significant change in emphasis in defence policy by providing Australia, perhaps for the first time, with an army capable of defending it.

The Democrats' defence spokesman, Senator Mason, said: "I hope the Government maintains this direction because, short of a major nuclear war, the most likely threat to Australia would be a regional war of some form."

Senator Mason urged the Government to equip the navy with fast missile-armed hydrofoils, built under licence in Australia, which could work with the RAAF's new FA-18 Hornet fighters to provide an effective deterrent.

Opposition on Utz Report

Sydney THE AUSTRALIAN in English 4 Nov 83 p 9

[Text]

ONE of the main weaknesses of the statement of the Minister for Defence, Mr Brholes, was that it barely touched on last year's Utz defence review committee report on higher defence organisation, the Opposition said.

"There is no announcement on what should be done under the committee's recommendations to provide significant changes in some of the structural patterns within the Department of Defence," the Opposition defence spokesman, Mr Ian Sinclair, said.

"I believe that is one of the principal weaknesses of this statement paper and I urge the minister to explain his intentions for implementing the committee's recommendations on a higher defence organisation."

In particular, the Opposition sought a strengthening of the role of the Chief of Defence Force Staff, Air Marshal Sir

Neville McNamara, and in some of the committee structures within the department.

It was no good extolling the principles of the report (produced by a committee chaired by the chairman of Wormald International, Mr John Utz). It was time to implement them.

Mr Sinclair also warned the Government of the dangers of weakening its ties with the Association of South East Asian Nations over the contentious issue of Kampuchea after Australia failed to support a United Nations resolution condemning Vietnam's military occupation of that country.

"We are foolish indeed if we think that out of the internal signs of potential political change that is taking place in some of those ASEAN countries that Australia can stand back and say there is no defence threat," he said.

Parliamentary Inquiry

Melbourne THE AGE in English 2 Nov 83 p 3

[Text]

PERTH. — The joint parliamentary committee of public accounts is to hold an inquiry into the \$7000 million worth of projects now managed by the Department of Defence.

The inquiry was announced yesterday by the deputy chairman of the committee, Mr Cadman, (Lib, NSW) during an address to the biennial conference of State and Federal public accounts committees in Perth.

His committee was considering using the construction of HMAS Success as a case study for the inquiry, which would cover 150 projects on which \$700

million had been spent last financial year.

The Department of Defence's management of HMAS Success, which is being built at Cockatoo dockyard, Sydney, was criticised by the Auditor-General, Mr K. F. Brigden, in his report to Parliament in September.

Mr Brigden said the department had failed to allocate sufficient or appropriately skilled resources to a major project which had climbed in cost from an estimated \$114 million to \$187 million in six years, and which was three years behind schedule.

GOVERNMENT AVERS NO CRUISE MISSILE PARTS WILL BE MADE LOCALLY

Sydney THE AUSTRALIAN in English 2 Nov 83 p 6

[Article by Cosesta Bosi]

[Text]

THE Government will not allow the building of cruise missile parts in Australia. Parliament was told by the Minister for Industry and Commerce and the Leader of the Government in the Senate, Senator Button.

He said as long as the Hawke Government was in office this would not happen either under offset or any other arrangement.

He was answering a question by the leader of the Australian Democrats, Senator Chipp.

Senator Button said Qantas had advised Boeing it proposed to buy six aircraft at a total cost of more than \$400 million and this announcement occurred before a satisfactory offset agreement had been obtained.

There had since been discussions with Boeing, last week and the week before, about the nature of offset agreements which might be entered into.

"I simply make this point in passing ... that the offset arrangements entered into by the previous government left this country with more than a \$1000 million owing in offset work which had not been pursued and which will be pursued by the present Government," Senator Button said.

He said specific items of offsets relating to the cruise missiles were not sought by the Government nor was it the Government's intention they would ever be.

CSO: 4200/6020

Cape York Air Base

Sydney THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD in English 26 Oct 83 p 12

[Text]

BRISBANE — An RAAF base would probably be established at Weipa, on Cape York Peninsula, in the 1990s, the Chief of Air Staff, Air Marshal David Evans, said yesterday.

Air Marshall Evans said Weipa was the most suitable site to complete a ring of bases defending Australia's north.

He said a base was needed to fill a gap in air defences between Townsville and Darwin and to bring Australia's new F/A18 fighter-strike aircraft within range of Papua New Guinea.

Weipa was the obvious choice because of its existing airport, port and town for the Comalco bauxite mine community.

Preliminary survey work had been done and discussions had taken place with Comalco. Air Marshall Evans told a news conference during an inspection of the RAAF Amberley base, west of Brisbane.

He said no aircraft would be permanently based at Weipa, but it would be equipped for the deployment within 24 hours of F/A18s from squadrons to be based at Tindal, Northern Territory, and Williamtown, NSW.

Air Marshall Evans said the priority for spending on bases under the current five-year program was the construction of Tindal, near Katherine, with a \$120 million proposal to go before the Federal Parliamentary Public Works Committee early next year.

Air Marshall Evans also said the refurbished RAAF would have little trouble dealing with an invasion fleet like that which the British sent to take back the Falkland Islands.

He was discussing the defence strategy behind current heavy spending on new Air Force equipment, including \$3,500 million on 75 F/A18 fighter aircraft, to be delivered from next year until 1991.

Other major items include the half-completed updating of the 24 Orion anti-submarine aircraft, new weapons systems for the 24 F111 bombers, and an undisclosed number of Harpoon missiles at about \$750,000 each.

Air Marshall Evans said the Harpoon had twice the range of the Exocet missile, which troubled the British in the Falklands.

The F/A18 would be a strike aircraft as well as a fighter and could carry two Harpoons each. The F111 would carry two or three each and the Orions four.

"That's a tremendous anti-shipping capability, one that doesn't exist anywhere else in the region," he said.

"I would say very confidently that a fleet such as the British sent to the Falklands could not exist within 800 kilometres of Australian shores."

There was no perceived threat to Australia and the capability of the RAAF in coming years would be a very effective deterrent against all but a major power.

CSO: 4200/6020

HAWKE SPARKS POLITICAL OUTCRY WITH URANIUM MINING STAND

Melbourne THE AGE in English 22 Oct 83 p 3

[Article by Michelle Grattan]

[Text] Canberra--The Prime Minister, Mr Hawke, yesterday came under strong attack from within and outside the Labor Party over his proposal to head an inquiry into the Roxby Downs uranium venture.

The South Australian Premier, Mr Bannon, rang Mr Hawke to protest that an inquiry was neither necessary nor desirable.

Mr Bannon said his Government was committed to supporting Roxby, the largest uranium deposit in the world, and it was within Labor policy.

The Federal Opposition and the Chamber of Commerce also attacked the prospect of an inquiry.

The Opposition Leader, Mr Peacock, said it would put "at risk millions of dollars in export earnings and thousands of jobs".

"The Hawke Government is now revealed for what it is--a Labor Government controlled, as always, by an ideological caucus", Mr Peacock said.

Mr Hawke did a deal with a group of Ministers from the Centre at a meeting on Wednesday for an inquiry into the Roxby venture.

Cabinet will consider this on Tuesday when it looks at the batch of submissions on uranium now before it. It remains unclear what would be the future of negotiation licences for Ranger and Nabarlek under the tentative deal.

The leader of the National Party, Mr Anthony, said the inquiry would provide "a forum for every crackpot extremist opponent of uranium mining, and the opportunity for the Left wing of the party and its allies in the conservation movement to mount an unparalleled propaganda campaign.

"Regardless of the outcome of the inquiry itself, the turmoil created in the Labor Party and the community will make it even harder for a Labor Government to agree to a rational policy on uranium," he said.

A spokesman for the Australian Chamber of Commerce, Mr Alexander Downer, said "the Prime Minister's decision to back down on uranium mining" threatened to put the Government on a collision course with the business community.

Mr Bannon said that while Mr Hawke had confirmed caucus soon would consider an inquiry into Roxby "no final decisions had been taken".

"He didn't say whether he necessarily believed it was necessary or not," Mr Bannon said. "My own position is that an inquiry is not necessary.

"I believe we've looked into this project. Heaven knows, there has been enough debate and argument about it over the years to be in a position now where the project and its direction and the conditions under which it develops have been laid down and embodied in an Act of Parliament. My Government is committed to support that."

Mr Bannon said he was sure delegates to the 1982 ALP national conference, which approved the party's present uranium policy, understood clearly that the decision allowed Roxby.

The policy allows uranium to be mined incidentally to the mining of other metals (Roxby also has copper and gold).

Until now, Mr Hawke has been considered, in terms of the policy, to be on firmer ground in supporting Roxby than in arguing for existing mines to be allowed new contracts.

"I would sincerely hope the Hawke Government would recognise that it's in the national interest as well as South Australia's interest for this project to go ahead," Mr Bannon said.

The disclosure yesterday of the deal with the party centre--about which Mr Hawke now seems to have some regrets--has embarrassed the Prime Minister.

In the Senate yesterday, the Government leader, Senator Button, said the Government would make its decisions on uranium "in the next week or two".

In Perth, a director of one of the partners in the Roxby venture warned that millions of dollars a month could not continue to be spent on the project if it did not have a certain future.

The project already has cost \$95 million.

The joint venture parties are Western Mining Corporation, which has a 51 per cent stake, and BP which has 49 per cent.

Western Mining's director of operations, Mr Keith Parry, said his company was waiting to hear officially about any Federal Government inquiry before commenting.

Asked the effect on the Roxby project if there were a six-month delay on the Federal Government's decision on uranium exports, Mr Parry said: "We would have to, with our partner, seriously consider our position."

He said \$2.5 million a month was being spent on the project.

It was not possible to go spending that amount of money without a reasonable surety that the project would proceed.

The manager of the Adelaide-based Roxby Management Services, Mr John Copping, said about \$95 million had been spent on the project.

About 250 people were directly employed, the majority being on-site and others in Adelaide.

The on-site work was part of a major study due for completion late next year on locating the main areas of uranium and copper and the best ways of extracting it.

The work included a massive drilling activity and sinking a shaft. Also, a pilot plant was being built to test ore samples.

The location of copper deposits was also being given priority.

"But we have always said we can't establish it as a copper mine without also mining uranium," he said.

Mr Olsen said there had been enough studies about Roxby Downs and uranium safety.

"Those safeguards are in place and are recognised around the world for their stringency," he said.

"Mr Hawke has already broken his election promise to build the Alice Springs to Darwin railway."

CSO: 4200/6020

INFLATION FALLING; OTHER INDICATORS SHOW STRONG RECOVERY

Melbourne THE AGE in English 28 Oct 83 p 1

[Article by Russell Barton]

[Text]

CANBERRA — The Federal Government yesterday received the best kind of economic news — recovery is spreading faster than expected while the inflation rate is falling.

The coincidence of three favorable pieces of economic news sent interest rates on the Government-bond market tumbling, prompted cautious prediction that the falls could spread to bank loans, and gave the share market a boost.

One money-market analyst spoke of a "major change of sentiment" towards optimism, and further interest rate falls.

The main fillip came from the 1.6 per cent consumer price index rise for the September quarter, giving an annual rate of 9 per cent, the first time inflation has been in single figures for two years.

The September quarter CPI rise was slightly smaller than expected by businessmen and put price and wage growth on target with the Budget's forecasts of 7.5 per cent and 7 per cent respectively for the financial year.

Then the Bureau of Statistics production figures for September and a business survey by the Australian Chamber of Commerce and the National Bank combined to show that economic growth was under way and moving faster than predicted.

The production statistics showed that in September output of 17 major manufactured items rose compared with August, with falls in only eight items. These were reliable seasonally adjusted figures.

The survey showed a marked rise in turnover and beginnings of a profit upturn. Of companies surveyed 55 per cent reported good or satisfactory trading results in the September quarter. When

they were asked three months ago how they would fare in this quarter, only 46 per cent believed they would turn in good results.

The president of the Chamber of Commerce, Mr Ken Court, said the survey confirmed that the economy was recovering. The positive signs were reflected in the companies' more optimistic outlook for employment, he said.

The Prime Minister, Mr Hawke, declared: "We believe that we can say with confidence (that in 1983-84) . . . we will have the greatest turnaround in the history of this economy in the whole of the post-war period."

The Treasurer, Mr Keating, announced that the Government was "very pleased" with the CPI result. It would underpin the recent falls in interest rates, he said.

Inflation is back to single digits. Still to come is the one-off 2 percentage point CPI reduction that will flow from the introduction of Medicare in the March quarter.

This is expected to help cut the annual inflation rate to 5.5 per cent by next June, barring any breakouts from the centralised wage system, the last major worry of businessmen.

The indications are that an average wage-earner on about \$358 a week will get a rise of about \$12.00 a week as a result of the next wage case in the new year. This is based on indexation for the September quarter and a slightly higher CPI rise in the December quarter.

Mr Keating said there was still a big gap between Australia's inflation rate and the 3.2 per cent average of the OECD countries in the year to August, and warned against any wage claims outside the system.

The December quarter CPI rise is expected to be higher than September's, reflecting the full impact of higher Government charges from State Budgets. But the September figure will help in moderating the next national wage rise to less than the 4.3 per cent increase awarded for the six months to June and which flowed through to workers earlier this month.

Interest rates on Government bonds dropped by 0.1 percentage point yesterday morning after the inflation news, and finished the day down by between 0.25 and 0.3 percentage points. These were particularly significant because they were in addition to the falls recorded in the latest bond tender, announced earlier this week.

Market analysts suggested that bank rates could be cut if the Government trimmed the increasingly attractive rate of 12.25 per cent on its Australian Savings Bonds, which compete directly with banks and building societies for small investors' money.

The production increases were across the full range of manufactured items, from pig iron and raw steel to bricks and cement, through to consumer appliances.

CSO: 4200/6021

HAYDEN SEES NEED FOR GREATER ASIAN TRADE ACCESS

Sydney THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD in English 25 Oct 83 p 2

[Article by Paul Kelly]

[Text]

CANBERRA — Australia must implement a "progressive relaxation of protection" thereby allowing greater Asian access to our markets, the Foreign Minister, Mr Hayden, warned yesterday.

"We should recognise that it is in our interest to contribute to the economic development of the region through trade, aid and investment," Mr Hayden said.

"In order to develop markets we will have no choice but to accommodate greater Asian access to our market and greater investment flows in both directions."

Mr Hayden was speaking on "Australia and the Asian region" in the Victor Gibson International Lectures Series organised by the Committee for the Economic Development of Australia.

He warned that Australia had to accommodate itself to the developments in the region where "ancient civilisations have, in the space of a few years, spawned economic growth of a level and pace without parallel this century."

The expectation of Asian governments about the degree of access to Australian markets was higher because Australia claimed a regional affinity and desire to participate in their growth.

Mr Hayden stressed that changes in Australian protection were "first and foremost" for the national benefit of Australia. But

as our economy recovered then the "progressive relaxation" in protection along with policies to stimulate adjustment and investment would give Australia a new impetus.

Mr Hayden said: "We don't, of course, have to aim to produce everything, but what we produce we should do well, efficiently, competitively."

"There would seem to be scope for us to expand our role as a stable supplier of raw materials, primary products, services such as banking, communications, software, intermediate technology, consulting skills and education, and to expand markets for more highly processed raw materials."

Mr Hayden said a large part of the answer to what Australia should produce would come from entrepreneurial "knowhow" and challenge."

He cautioned Australians against seeking to impose their own values on Asian cultures.

The aim was to avoid "misunderstanding based on ignorance, bias or received views which have not kept pace with reality."

Democracy was not easily attained in cultures with greater racial, security, linguistic and economic complexity than that of Australia.

But at the same time Australia should not compromise its own values or principles.

"We do not have the capacity or the ambition to become the regional 'fixer.' Our aspirations and activities should, instead, be positive and appropriate to our position," Mr Hayden said.

CSO: 4200/6021

HAWKE, HAYDEN VOICE CONCERN OVER TRADE WITH JAPAN

Hawke on Broken Contracts

Sydney THE AUSTRALIAN in English 27 Oct 83 pp 1, 2

[Article by Brian Hill]

[Text] The Prime Minister, Mr Hawke, last night hit out at Japanese iron and coal importers for reneging on long-term contracts with Australian producers.

He told an industry dinner in Melbourne it was "a matter for regret and real concern" that Japanese assurances had not been fully honored at the same time that the Japanese were investing and undertaking commitments elsewhere.

Mr Hawke also announced that the Government was pushing ahead with plans for an Iron Ore Industry Consultative Council which would involve governments, unions and employers.

The object of the council would be "a fresh start in industrial relations in the Pilbara".

He said the iron ore industry had "a particularly chequered record" and the situation at the Pilbara in Western Australia had "for a long time been difficult and a source of legitimate concern".

"This joint initiative constitutes a particularly clear demonstration of Australia's commitment to maintaining and improving its performance as a reliable supplier," he said.

Mr Hawke was addressing the annual joint meeting of the Australia-Japan and Japan-Australia business cooperation committees.

Despite his comments on mining in the Pilbara, it was the Japanese who received his bluntest criticism.

He said: "The Australian Government has been deeply concerned at the weight of pressure being applied to Japan and regards it as critically important to avoid a response that is at the expense of such close and reliable partners as Australia.

"But there is another aspect to the sourcing problem which continues to cause Australia concern.

The development of equity-tied mining arrangements by Japan is soon going to impact heavily on both the coal and iron ore trade.

"I have heard it said that new Canadian coking coal mines, which have significant Japanese equity and loans, have contracted tonnage representing 12-15 per cent of a more or less static Japanese import demand for coking coal. This could be accommodated only if the new supplies were forced into an already over-supplied market.

The United States, being the higher cost producer may, as some observers suggest, be the 'swing supplier' in the situation.

But whether or not this less inefficient outcome is achieved depends on the considerable bilateral pressure being exerted on Japan by the United States to ease its huge trade surplus by importing more US products, including coal.

Similar factors are at work in the iron-ore trade. The pattern of increased Japanese overseas investments in alternative raw material resources and iron and steel production could threaten the share of the Japanese market available to more efficient Australian raw material producers.

Mr Hawke claimed one major iron ore project in another country had recently received significant Japanese financial support in the form of equity and loan funds and there were commitments by Japan to buy ore from the project when it came on stream.

"For Australia this can only create problems," he said. "Maintenance or improvement of our market share will be the more difficult.

"For coal, both coking and thermal, the issue is more one of growing unease over the value of long-term contracts and uncertainty about the stability of the market."

Hayden on Discrimination

Sydney THE AUSTRALIAN in English 28 Oct 83 p 4B

[Article by Alan Goodall]

[Text]

THE Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr Hayden, has warned Japan against giving in to US pressure for favored treatment.

Without naming the United States, Mr Hayden said his Government would be most concerned if pressures from "countries more powerful than ourselves" led Japan to discriminate against Australian exports.

I am assured by the Japanese Foreign Minister Mr Abe, that Japan would not solve its trading problems with other countries at Australia's expense," he told Japanese business leaders in Sydney.

"I place great store by that assurance. It is symptomatic of the special relationship between Australia and Japan."

The message to Tokyo and Washington follows a warning by the Prime Minister, Mr Hawke, in Melbourne on Wednesday night against Japan folding to "pressure by

the United States to ease Japan's huge trade surplus by importing more US products, including coal.

The US President Mr Reagan will visit the Japanese Prime Minister Mr Nakasone next month. Central to the Tokyo talks will be how Japan will reduce its \$20,000 million trade surplus with the United States.

The Australian Ambassador to Tokyo, Sir Neil Currie, returned to Canberra this week to advise the Government on the squeeze which the Reagan Administration intends to apply for a partial, US-favored easing of import restrictions on beef and for a step-up in purchases of American coal.

Australia holds most of the Japanese market for both these products and a loss would turn this country's trade advantage in its best outlet into a deficit.

Mr Hayden denied at a lunch organised by the Australia-Japan Economic Institute that he was pleading for special favors from Tokyo.

Important

"We seek no special favors from Japan, nor do we offer any," he said. "But we have a coincidence of interests - economic, political, strategic - that demands that we work closely together."

Mr Hayden said that while trade was rising faster with the Association of South-East Asian Nations region, Japan would continue to be centrally important in absolute terms to this country's trade.

As the main market for agricultural, energy and mineral exports, it would stay central to Australia's foreign policy.

"But we should not delude ourselves," he said. "Our relationship is undergoing important changes.

"The substantial interests that make for a special relationship will continue."

Mr Hayden said Australians had to show they were capable of more than "just digging holes in the ground or raising sheep".

"The rest of the world does not owe us a living," he said.

The Minister for Science and Technology Mr. Jones warned that while this country had 44 per cent of Japan's iron ore market and 39 per cent of the coking coal, the balance of trade would inevitably go against Australia.

The Australia-favored balance had fallen from 11:1 in 1967 to 1½:1 last year. It was a matter for statistical dispute whether this year would see the first adverse trade balance.

"The print-out is on the wall," he warned. "The Japanese will need less raw materials and we need more of their high technology, high value-added finished products, unless we generate our own 'sunshine' industries."

The NSW Premier, Mr Wran, called on Australia to "profit from the Japanese example".

"The price we pay for failure to adapt would mean a continuing downslide in living standards to a quite mediocre standard," he said.

CSO: 4200/6021

LABOR'S FIRST WOMAN AMBASSADOR IS FOREIGN AID EXPERT

Melbourne THE AGE in English 24 Oct 83 p 5

[Article by Ken Haley and AAP]

[Text]

CANBERRA.—The first woman ambassador to be appointed by the Hawke Labor Government, Miss Rosaleen McGovern, is a senior adviser on foreign aid policy.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr Hayden, who announced Miss McGovern's appointment as Ambassador to Sweden yesterday, said her experience in the aid field would be valuable in developing consultations between Sweden and Australia.

Australia's first woman ambassador, Miss Ruth Dobson, was appointed to Denmark in 1974. Miss Mavis King is High Commissioner to Tonga, Miss Joan Norwood is High Commissioner to Vanuatu and Miss Mary McPherson is Acting High Commissioner to Cyprus.

Miss McGovern, of her appointment, said yesterday: "I hope that for all my female colleagues it's a sign of progress, but Foreign Affairs is a department which hasn't discriminated on the grounds of sex."

Miss McGovern has been a senior officer with aid bureaus and the Australian Development Assistance Bureau since 1970.

She was an aid counsellor in Jakarta between 1972 and 1975. Since then she has been responsible for the South-East Asian program branch and was in the bi-lateral program division at the time of her ambassadorial appointment.

Miss McGovern is an economics graduate of the Australian National University.

Not having a conventional diplomatic background, Miss McGovern admits she will be "the novice ambassador" but is confident she will "become familiar with the issues".

"Being an aid counsellor in Jakarta was not exactly a traditional female role either," she said, "but anybody in my circumstances taking on a job representing the country would be superconfident if they didn't have a few qualms."

She will take up her post in Stockholm on 5 December.

CSO: 4200/6021

GOVERNMENT APPROVES CONTROVERSIAL AID FOR PHILIPPINES

Melbourne THE AGE in English 3 Nov 83 p 1

[Article by Ian Davis]

[Text]

CANBERRA — The Federal Government has approved a \$40 million second stage of an expensive and controversial Australian aid project in the Philippines.

The project, which has been vigorously criticised by Australian aid organisations as keeping the military and the wealthy but not the poor, is in the north of the island of Samar, one of the poorest islands in the Philippines. It will be Australia's largest single overseas aid project.

The approval to proceed to stage two will boost the Australian contribution to the project from \$14.8 million spent since 1979 to a total of \$54.8 million by 1988. The approval was made without any public announcement.

The Foreign Minister, Mr Hayden, last night replied to a series of questions put to his office earlier in the day, saying he had originally approved the second stage of the project in May, withdrawn the approval and then reinstated it in September.

Mr Hayden said economic assessments of the projects were positive but he said he had "serious reservations" about this.

"These reservations were the cause of his suspended approval. Reinstatement involved political considerations as well as economic ones."

He said that despite his reservations the project had progressed so far and "there was little practical choice but to approve the project". He said the project had been scaled down and a ceiling of \$40 million placed on the second stage.

At the same time a Foreign Affairs Department source claimed there was increasing unease in the Department over Australia continuing to assist the Marcos regime at a time when it is under severe challenge from a wide section of society.

Concern has been heightened by the action of the department in asking Philippines Government approval for the release of a feasibility study commissioned by the Australian Development Aid Bureau on the Samar project.

The feasibility study had been requested in Australia under the Freedom of Information Act.

According to the source, the referral of a freedom of information request to a foreign government creates a precedent.

However, according to an official spokesman for the department, although the study was commissioned by the bureau, the document was the joint property of the Australian and Philippines governments. "It is normal practice to consult with the other government," he said.

A cable, a copy of which has been given to 'The Age', from the Foreign Affairs Department in Canberra to the Australian Embassy in Manila says: "In order to deal with (the applicant's) request we may need to give him access to part or the full FS (feasibility study) report but before doing so we believe it appropriate to obtain the concurrence of GOP (Government of the Philippines) authorities to this."

The cable, dated 20 October, also says there are several other requests to the Foreign Affairs Department for evaluations of the Samar project and the other large Australian project in the Philippines at Zamboanga del Sur.

"We will approach you (the embassy) formally in each instance in due course but you might in the meantime sound out GOP authorities on their attitude," the cable says.

CSO: 4200/6021

SENATORS IN EXCHANGE OVER DRUG TAPES COVERUP CHARGE

Sydney THE AUSTRALIAN in English 4 Nov 83 p 9

[Text]

THE Federal Opposition claimed the Attorney-General Senator Evans was engaged in a "effective cover-up" over Federal Police drug investigation tapes.

Senator Evans refused to reveal the contents or to re-examine the transcripts of telephone conversations monitored during a drug trafficking investigation.

The Leader of the Opposition in the Senate, Senator Chaney asked Senator Evans whether the tapes included conversations between a prominent Sydney racing identity Mr Keith Harris, a Sydney solicitor, Mr Howard Hilton and a Lebanese businessman Mr Frank Hakim.

Senator Evans said it would be "totally inappropriate to canvass anything that could conceivably reveal anything of the Commonwealth's drug and narcotics investigations."

Previous questions had been answered only in the context of the resignation of the former NSW Minister for Corrective Services, Mr Rex Jackson.

Senator Chaney asked Senator Evans whether his refusal to answer the questions and to re-examine the tapes "amounted effectively to a cover up".

Senator Evans said to his knowledge no other federal politician other than himself and the Special Minister for State, Mr Beasley, had been briefed on the tapes.

He said if it proved necessary the Telephone Interception Act would be amended to allow evidence in the Commonwealth's possession to be made available to the NSW Government's Special Commission of Inquiry.

There were no "grounds whatsoever" for a re-examination of the tapes, Senator Evans said.

CSO: 4200/6022

'ENCOURAGING' QUEENSLAND OIL DISCOVERY REPORTED

Melbourne THE AGE in English 1 Nov 83 p 23

[Article by Matthew Stevens]

[Text]

Delhi Petroleum may have made another sizeable oil discovery at the Naccowlah block in Queensland following an impressive drill stem test of its latest exploration well, Wilson No 1.

Delhi, the operator of the well, said the drill stem test, in the Murta Member, had recovered 546 metres of oil.

Delhi's exploration manager, Mr Rod Hollingsworth, said the test confirmed the presence of an oil reservoir, "further upgrading the potential oil reserves in the Naccowlah block".

Mr Hollingsworth said the well "looks very encouraging, particularly because the indications were not in the real target zone".

"Most oil discoveries in the Jackson area have been made in the Hutton Sandstone, which remains the main area of interest for Wilson No.1. But the fact that we have oil indications from the Murta makes the prospects for testing lower in the well very good," he said.

The oil was recovered over a 10-metre interval from 1141-1151 metres and was 48.1 degree API.

The well is now re-testing the Murta Member, but over an extended interval of 1141-1160 metres. When the zone has been evaluated the well will drill ahead to investigate the Westbrine Formation and the

Hutton Sandstone, which have both been oil producers in the Jackson field.

In another report released yesterday, Delhi reported a big gas flow from Naccowlah South No 1, an oil discovery well.

The well gave the company something of a surprise by flowing gas at 8.4 million cubic feet a day. It was recorded through a 16 mm choke with a flowing pressure of 1550 PSIG.

Delhi said the gas flow was the first from the Permian Toombache Formation in the rich Naccowlah block, and "further confirms this well as an important hydrocarbon province in both the Eromanga and Cooper Basin sequences".

Mr Hollingsworth said that

although the development of Queensland gas was not really being considered at the moment, the flow did increase the known gas reserves of the field quite considerably. He said there would not be any indication of the size of the gas reserves at Naccowlah South until testing at the site was completed during the next few weeks.

He said the flow was "not entirely expected". Previously, when oil flows had been recorded from the Hutton Sandstone, the company had found very little in the Permian Formation.

The well is now drilling ahead to a target depth of 1935 metres.

CSO: 4200/6022

MARINE PARK STATUS NOW COVERS 99 PERCENT OF BARRIER REEF

Melbourne THE AGE in English 31 Oct 83 p 1

[Article by Simon Balderstone]

[Text]

CANBERRA. — The Great Barrier Reef has been declared almost entirely marine park, making it by far the biggest marine conservation area in the world.

The proclamation yesterday of the Townsville and inshore southern areas made almost 99 per cent of the reef a marine park.

Legislation enabling the conservation of the Great Barrier Reef was passed eight years ago.

The new inshore areas stretch from just north of Dunk Island to just south of Gladstone.

The park area now is approximately 345,000 square kilometres.

The new areas of about 68,000 square kilometres include the waters around the Whitsunday Islands, and the western boundaries of the sections are the low water mark of the Queensland coast.

The boundary for most of the park is five kilometres off-shore. The western boundaries were the source of a long dispute between the Federal and Queensland governments, and after a compro-

mise between the previous Federal Government and Queensland, only some of the coastline was incorporated in the park.

The Minister for Home Affairs and Environment, Mr Cohen, sought to defend the arrangement yesterday, saying that if the park had been declared up to the low water mark along the whole coast, there would have been "a bureaucratic nightmare of unprecedent ed proportions".

"It would have meant that every time the State Government, a local council, a port authority or a private individual wanted to take some minor action, be it an extension to a jetty, wharf or whatever, permission would have to have been sought from Canberra," he said.

Mr Cohen said the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority had advised him that it was not necessary to control the region to the low water mark along most of the coast.

But the Federal Government did incorporate the low water

mark in all areas considered environmentally important or fragile.

The Federal Government has also consolidated the marine park laws banning the recovery of minerals by gazetting regulations to prohibit oil drilling in the small parts of the reef region not included in the marine park.

Mr Cohen warned that while the park was not a fact, that did not mean there would never be any threats to the reef in the future. The Federal Government does not have constitutional powers to control the onshore problems caused by farming and mining and these potentially damaging activities will have to be monitored closely by the State Government.

The Great Barrier Reef Marine Park act was brought in under the Whitlam Government in 1975 but during the term of the Fraser Government only 14 per cent of the region was declared park. In August this year, the proclamation of three more sections increased to 80 per cent the park proportion of the region.

CSO: 4200/6022

REPORTAGE ON PROPOSED CHANGES IN TRADE LAW

Attorney General on Pledge to Unions

Sydney THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD in English 24 Nov 83 p 12

[Article by Tom Mockridge]

[Text] CANBERRA--The Federal Government is to fulfil its pre-election commitment to the unions to repeal the controversial sections of the Trade Practices Act outlawing secondary boycotts.

The Attorney-General, Senator Evans signalled this in a speech to the Victorian branch of the Commercial Law Association in Melbourne last night.

He also confirmed that as part of the deal to avert a national petrol suppliers stoppage earlier this month, the Government had agreed to look at changing other sections of the trade practices law.

He outlined a comprehensive package of changes the Government planned to trade practices law.

Among these were tougher provisions to prevent company mergers which might lead to monopolies and a wide range of new consumer protection provisions (full report Page 15).

He said the detailed changes planned would be made public in a draft bill to be issued before the end of the year, and the Government would be open to comment and reaction.

But while technically that remark also applied to the secondary boycotts move, Senator Evans made it clear the Government's mind on that issue had already been made up.

"The Labor Party is as firmly of the view in government as it was in opposition that trade practices legislation should exempt from its operation industrial relations issues more properly resolved within the framework of the Australian conciliation and arbitration system," he said.

He said that at the same time the exposure draft was released, he and the Minister for Industrial Relations, Mr Willis, would make public two discussion papers.

"The first will examine possible alternative arrangements for the handling of industrial disputes involving secondary boycotts, such as the extension of the jurisdiction of the Conciliation and Arbitration Commission," he said.

He said the second would examine some of the more general issues which arose out of the application of the Trade Practices Act to trade unions.

In particular, he referred to Section 45, which dealt with contracts, arrangements or understandings which restrict dealings or affect competition.

Senator Evans and Mr Willis earlier this month averted national strike action by the Transport Workers' Union when they agreed to this review.

The Trades Practices Commission had taken action against the union and employers over an agreement which prevented a number of petrol distributors from delivering to certain service stations.

After the two ministers intervened, the union and employers agreed to withdraw from the agreement, and the TPC dropped its case.

As part of this deal the Government paid the TWU's \$10,000 legal costs.

Opposition Objections

Melbourne THE AGE in English 25 Nov 83 p 7

[Text] CANBERRA--The Federal Opposition yesterday accused the Government of "deplorable double standards" in its dealings with unions and business because of the move to repeal Section 45D of the Trade Practices Act.

The Deputy Leader of the Opposition, Mr Howard, said his party would oppose totally the removal of this section, which was introduced by the Fraser Government in 1977.

On Wednesday the Attorney-General, Senator Evans, foreshadowed the most sweeping review of the act since it began in 1974. He pointed to the Government's commitment to repeal sections 45D and E in line with its election platform.

Section 45D, which prohibits secondary boycotts by trade unions and companies, has been a longstanding enemy of the trade union movement.

Although no union or company has ever been fined under this section, it carries considerable penalties and the threat of prosecution has probably acted as a deterrent.

Recently, the ACTU stepped up its campaign to get the act changed after a recent dispute involving a case against the Transport Workers Union.

According to Mr Howard, the decision to repeal 45D represents "the biggest payoff yet by the Hawke Government to the trade union movement".

Mr Howard claimed yesterday that the Government's proposal excused unions from liability under the act while companies which engaged in a secondary boycott ran the risk of a \$500,000 fine.

But a spokesman from Senator Evans's office denied yesterday that this was the case. He said that the proposed review was designed to cover unions under the act but to limit the secondary boycotts provision to take account only of economic effects.

A principal aim of the review is to resolve the present conflict between the handling of industrial disputes under the Arbitration Act and the Trade Practices Act. Senator Evans foreshadowed moves to give the Arbitration Commission responsibility for dealing with secondary boycotts when they involve industrial action.

According to Mr Howard, "talk of including secondary boycott conduct by unions within the Conciliation and Arbitration Act is simply empty rhetoric. Everyone knows a Labor Government will never insert penal provisions in Australia's arbitration legislation."

Mr Howard claimed the section 45D had been remarkably successful in providing assistance to small businesses jeopardised by moves to strangle competition.

"The repeal of this section makes a total mockery of the Prime Minister's claim that he governs in an even-handed manner for all Australians. Its removal is the latest episode in a sorry chapter of Government capitulation," he said.

The ACTU senior vice-president, Mr Simon Crean, said yesterday that the union movement would welcome the move.

But he warned that unions would not tolerate the transfer of sanctions to the Conciliation and Arbitration Act.

"Federal Court proceedings won't solve industrial disputes because they don't take into account the issues in dispute," he said.

"Sanctions against unions don't solve disputes," he said.

CSO: 4200/279

FEDERAL TREASURER HITS PRIME MINISTER'S ECONOMIC STUDY

Melbourne THE AGE in English 26 Nov 83 p 1

[Article by Russell Barton]

[Text] CANBERRA--The Federal Treasurer, Mr Keating, yesterday criticised an economic study prepared by the Prime Minister's Department which projects unemployment rising to 11.4 per cent in 1984-85.

The projections, prepared by the Prime Minister's Department for the Government's Economic Planning Advisory Council, were published in 'Business Review Weekly' yesterday, touching off Opposition claims that the Government had washed its hands of the unemployed.

The Opposition leader, Mr Peacock, said wage indexation, which was supported by the Federal Government, had produced the new, higher projection for unemployment, higher inflation and excessive Budget deficits.

The economic study projected a consumer price index rise of 6.3 per cent next financial year (compared with an earlier estimate of 4.9 per cent) and a rise of 8 per cent in average weekly earnings (compared with an earlier projection of 5.3 per cent).

But Mr Keating said the projections had no status, other than as background papers for EPAC.

He said that at its meeting last month, EPAC had criticised "technical weaknesses" in the paper and "generally rejected it as inconsistent with likely future trends in the economy".

The economy was performing much better this financial year than taken into account by the paper, Mr Keating said. He cited four examples:

--The projection said housing would grow by 3 per cent this financial year. It was now expected to exceed 10 per cent.

--The projection said farm output would grow by 19 per cent. The Bureau of Agricultural Economics now forecasts 30 per cent.

--Stocks held by manufacturing companies were building more strongly than the figure used in the projections.

--Employment and unemployment were behaving much better than in the projection.

The projections used as a base the preferred Scenario A economic model featured during the economic summit in April.

The main revision to Scenario A involved the inclusion of six-monthly wage indexation, now in operation after September's national wage case decision.

Mr Peacock said: "There could be no more graphic illustration of this Government's callous disregard of the needs of the unemployed.

"The Government's rhetoric has suggested that it is intent on reducing the Budget deficit. Yet according to these projections the Government's own advisers expect minimal reductions in the deficit over the next two years. This, together with the forecasts of wages and inflation growth, must have a damaging effect on business confidence," Mr Peacock said.

The deputy leader of the Opposition, Mr Howard, said the projection was the most damning indictment yet--from the Government's own advisers--of what he called the absolute folly of the economic policies now being followed by the Hawke Government.

He said the projection vindicated the Opposition's attack on the Government's policy of full wage indexation.

The Opposition would demand a full parliamentary debate on the issue next week, when it would attack the "essentially fraudulent nature of the prices and incomes accord."

Mr Keating said last night that Mr Peacock, "as the apostle of gloom", was welcome to debate the economy next week.

"He will need more than a rejected background to an EPAC meeting; he will be facing the overwhelming weight of evidence which is in the Government's favor," Mr Keating said.

The projection suffers for its lack of the most up-to-date economic statistics which have been generally much better since June, when it was prepared.

But it does contain an ominous warning on the excessive rate of money supply, a rate which continued into October according to Reserve Bank figures issued yesterday.

The figures show money supply growing at an annual rate of 13.1 per cent up to October well above the 9 to 11 per cent 1983-84 target set in the Budget.

NEW SOUTH WALES EXPECTS \$4 BILLION HARVEST

Sydney THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD in English 26 Nov 83 pp 36, 34

[Article by Dennis Shanahan]

[Text] In the post-drought recovery rural New South Wales is expected to reap a return this year of more than \$4 billion.

The wheat crop alone is expected to put \$1 billion into the State's economy--at least seven times more than last year's contribution.

A record yield is expected from practically every cereal crop and estimates of the State's total yields are in excess of 10 million tonnes.

But after four "sad years" of drought and some hard lessons, little of that money is likely to find its way into the rural economy as surplus funds.

Instead, much of it is likely to go towards paying off record overdrafts.

Although the countryside is green and growing and overseas sales prospects for wheat and wool have improved in the past two weeks four years of drought can't be overcome in one good year.

Rural incomes will improve dramatically compared with last year's national average farm income of just over \$2,000 but the improvement will just bring farmers back towards normal income levels.

Estimates for the length of recovery time vary from one to three years. One farmer spoken to considers that three out of the next four seasons will have to be above average to get farmers back to where they were at the start of the drought.

Predicting the extent and effect of the rural recovery in NSW is made more difficult because of the great differences of impact the drought had on individual farmers and regions.

Some coastal areas were barely affected by it while others, such as Cooma, were continuously drought-declared for 47 months.

As well, wheat farmers and graziers were hit harder than other farmers, so the influence of the drought is not uniform.

The Minister for Agriculture, Mr Hallam, said yesterday the total value of rural production in NSW this year was expected to be \$4 billion, but in 1982-83 the real value of farm income in NSW fell 70 per cent.

During the drought, Government aid to farmers in NSW totalled \$225 million, including \$55 million for fodder subsidies aimed at keeping breeding stock alive.

Mr Hallam said the last drought differed from all previous droughts because of the low number of stock deaths directly attributed to it. For example the sheep flock was reduced by only 1 per cent, and there had been a quicker than expected recovery.

However, poor lamb prices and a long-term reduction in worldwide red meat consumption has led some farmers to move away from sheep and cattle.

The managing director of Dalgety Australia Ltd, Mr Bruce Vaughan, said yesterday that after the drought farmers had turned to wheat as a cash crop.

"Wheat should be provide a good quick return for growers," Mr Vaughan said.

"The wool cheques, while not a result of high prices, will supply a steady income early next year.

"But after four sad years of drought I am inclined to think farmers will be looking to replenish the well and rid themselves of some of their record debts.

"I believe it will not be until 1985 that surplus money will find its way into rural areas," Mr Vaughan said.

The prospect of wheat and wool cheques and post-drought optimism have certainly increased farm spending, particularly for transport and harvesting equipment.

However, much of that spending is still based on extended overdrafts which have lifted trading bank advances to farmers nationally in the year ended July by 15 per cent to \$3 billion.

The Australian Wheat Growers' Federation also believes overdrafts will be the first priority of farmers trying to return their debt burdens to normal.

A farmer from Orange, in the central west, who did not wish to be named, said the drought had changed his farming strategy and the repayment of debts was the first priority after refilling his hay shed.

He said banks were increasing overdrafts now because of the prospect of good wheat cheques. In fact overdrafts were as high as they ever had been in his area.

"Some customers of our bank have gone beyond the point of no return," he said, adding that three out of the next four seasons would have to be above average for most people to get back to the point they were at when the drought began.

"In the central west we are lucky because we can diversify and raise sheep, cattle or wheat, so I wasn't as badly hit by the drought as some," he said.

However, the drought undoubtedly will have long-term effects on the sheep and cattle industries if his experience is any guide.

As a result of the drought he has decided to reduce his breeding herd from 320 cows to only 100.

He will concentrate instead on fattening cattle because he can sell steers if the season turns bad and not face a large fodder bill. Similarly, he intends to run more wethers instead of breeding ewes.

"Overall, I'm moving away from breeding and towards fattening because it is more versatile and flexible."

Reduction of his overdraft is a prime concern because he "gets worried when my equity in the farm goes down to 80 per cent, and I'm prepared to sell up and get out if it goes below 75 per cent.

"I know some people who have about 50 per cent equity and I don't know how they can expect to survive."

CSO: 4200/279

DISBANDED NAVY PILOTS SIGN UP WITH UK

Brisbane THE COURIER MAIL in English 26 Nov 83 p 15

[Text] CANBERRA--Britain's Royal Navy has saved millions of dollars in training costs by signing up experienced Skyhawk and Tracker pilots from the Royal Australian Navy's Fleet Air Arm.

The pilots and observers found themselves in limbo after the Federal Government decided earlier this year to disband the Fleet Air Arm's fixed-wing aircraft section.

The decision drew strong criticism from the Opposition and defence organisations which warned that Australia could not afford to lose skilled naval air crews.

The Government countered by saying the officers and sailors at HMAS Albatross, the Fleet Air Arm's base near Nowra, would be offered other posts in the RAAF and the Army.

A Defence Department spokesman said yesterday that 10 Fleet Air Arm air crew, eight pilot officers and two observers, had been offered contracts with the Royal Navy.

Four had accepted and would leave for Britain early next year.

By signing up the pilots, the Royal Navy is saving more than \$1 million for each man--the cost of training an operational jet pilot.

The spokesman said a further 13 officers had been offered positions with the RAAF and it was expected they would transfer within the next few months. In all, 51 officers were likely to join the RAAF by the end of next year.

A further 107 would remain with the Fleet Air Arm's Sea King anti-submarine warfare helicopters, which are restricted to land-based operations, while the Navy looks for a suitable vessel on which to take them to sea.

The spokesman said about 700 sailors from HMAS Albatross would be redeployed by the end of next year, with half going to the RAAF, 160 transferred internally and 100 going to the Army.

The rest were expected to resign.

CSO: 4200/279

LABOR PARTY LAND GRANTS TO ABORIGINES REPORTED

Brisbane THE COURIER MAIL in English 22 Nov 83 pp 1, 2

[Article by Wallace Brown]

[Text] CANBERRA--The Federal Labor Government wants to make about 10 percent of Australia freehold land for Aboriginals over the next five years.

It plans to do this by converting Aboriginal reserves and leasehold property, totalling about 760,000 sq km, into freehold.

Government officials and advisers are working on this target under a deadline set for the Bicentennial Year, 1988, by the Aboriginal Affairs Minister, Mr Holding.

A land rights package, with the aim of making legislation uniform throughout Australia, is scheduled by Mr Holding to be included in the 1984-85 Federal Budget next August.

Other steps envisaged are to establish freehold claims for Aboriginals over pieces of vacant Crown land for specific purposes; excision of parcels of land from pastoral leases for Aboriginals for specific purposes or where there are sacred sites; and compensation for traditional land now under European settlement.

About 6 percent of Australia's land surface is now estimated to be Aboriginal freehold, with most of it in the North Territory.

The Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population is estimated at about 160,000.

Conversion of Aboriginal reserves to freehold is not expected to cost money, but conversion of leasehold land could, and excision of land and compensation would.

Officials said not detailed costings were available, but it would run into millions.

The blueprint also calls for an estimated \$800 million needed to be spent to provide adequate modern housing, in about 17,000 units, for Aboriginals throughout Australia.

The housing programs are to be developed in consultation with Aboriginal communities, the National Aboriginal Conference, and the Aboriginal Development Commission headed by Mr Charles Perkins.

The Federal Government's land rights plans will meet strong opposition from the mining industry, the Northern Territory Government and the Queensland Government.

The Queensland Government's scheme is to provide Aboriginals with land under deeds of grant in trust, which could be revoked by the State Parliament.

Mr Holding has made it clear that he hopes to achieve his objectives by consensus--but he is prepared to use the Commonwealth's constitutional prerogatives, conferred by the 1967 referendum, if necessary.

The Commonwealth's legal advisers are anticipating a High Court battle as a result.

But they are optimistic because of apparent precedents set by the Koowarta case (involving establishment of an Aboriginal claim over a North Queensland pastoral property) and the Franklin dam case.

In the last 17 years, Aboriginals have obtained title to 469,880 sq km of land.

About 28 percent of the Northern Territory has been declared as Aboriginal land, and another 20 percent is under claim.

Federal officials maintain that the granting of land rights in the NT has speeded, rather than impeded, economic development.

CSO: 4200/279

BRIEFS

U.S. INTELLIGENCE LINK--Signals intelligence equipment at Watsonia Army Barracks is linked to US intelligence headquarters in Washington, making Melbourne an important target in a nuclear war, according to People for Nuclear Disarmament. A rally to be held tomorrow by PND will march to the barracks and participants will be encouraged to take photographs of a communications dish alleged to be the ground terminal of signals surveillance of the Indian and Pacific Oceans. The rally has been timed to coincide with a week of anti-missile demonstrations in Europe. According to PND, the terminal is used to pinpoint Soviet submarines and transmit the information to the US National Security Agency in accordance with Australia's obligations under the ANZUS alliance and the UKUSA agreement. The terminal, called Project Sparrow, also allows NSA agents in Melbourne to communicate directly to their headquarters in Washington. Lieutenant-Colonel Ross Smith, an army public relations officer, described the communications terminal as "an integral part of Australia's defence system...using the United States communication satellite system", but declined to comment further on its function. He said that Sunday's demonstration would be handled by the police. [Text] [Melbourne THE AGE in English 22 Oct 83 p 15]

ENVOY TO IRAQ--Canberra--The Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr Hayden, yesterday announced the appointment of Mr Miles Kupa as Ambassador to Iraq. Mr Kupa succeeds Mr Anthony Vincent. [Text] [Melbourne THE AGE in English 1 Nov 83 p 5]

CALL FOR TIMOR PROBE--Canberra--The Australian Council for Overseas Aid yesterday urged the Government to investigate restrictions on International Red Cross activity in East Timor. The call, by Mr Russell Rollason, executive director of the council, came after the issuing of a public bulletin by the International Red Cross saying: "Red Cross has suspended its activities on the main island of East Timor following the refusal of the Indonesian authorities to grant the International Red Cross delegates access to all villages requiring assistance." Mr Rollason said the bulletin, which amplifies concern contained in the semi-confidential Red Cross Situation Report No. 10 (published by 'The Age' last week), was received by the council yesterday. Its call for an investigation came as 'The Age' received unconfirmed reports yesterday that the Indonesian Air Force has been dropping cluster-bombs, anti-personnel bombs and incendiary bombs in East Timor. The Red Cross bulletin is the International Red Cross's widely distributed

public information sheet. Mr Rollason said that "anyone who knows the work of Red Cross will understand how strongly and consistently Red Cross strives to maintain its political neutrality in all situations." [By Ian Davis] [Text] [Melbourne THE AGE in English 25 Oct 83 p 3]

FISHING PACT WITH JAPAN--Canberra--The Federal Government yesterday announced a new fishing agreement with Japan to provide better protection for Australian fishermen. The agreement, which starts operating this month, imposes strict controls and reporting requirements on Japanese vessels in the Australian fishing zone and provides for a substantial increase in access fees, from \$1.5 million to \$2.3 million. The Government has also negotiated a new closed area between Smoky Cape, northern New South Wales, and Sydney to keep Japanese longliners away from the continental shelf where valuable new prawn and lobster grounds are being developed. The Minister for Primary Industry, Mr Kerin, said the agreement had provided the opportunity for discussions with the Japanese on controls over the southern bluefin tuna fishery. Australia, Japan and New Zealand are seeking to develop a better approach to the management and exploitation of this highly migratory species. Mr Kerin said the agreement included assurances from the Japanese Government that Australian fish and fish products would continue to have access to the Japanese market. "This is of particular importance to the developing sashimi (raw fish) tuna industry," he said. Mr Kerin also said the agreement provided for an additional port, Port Hedland, to be available as a port of supply to Japanese vessels. [Text] [Melbourne THE AGE in English 1 Nov 83 p 6]

WA-JAPAN STEEL TALKS--Japanese steel-makers had talks with the State Government yesterday about major issues, including the potential for future long-term contracts affecting the Pilbara iron-ore industry. A spokesman for the Deputy Premier, Mr Bryce, said that the talks were made confidential at the request of the Japanese. They were one part of the State Government's review of the industry and how it was likely to be in the year 2000. Mr Bryce, who was chairman of the meeting, said in a press statement released last night that the talks had got off to a good start. They had been mainly of a technical nature and covered such issues as estimates of future Japanese steel production, the impact of new steel-making technology and the demand for iron ore. "We will be seeking similar input from the iron-ore companies, the trade unions, local government and community groups in the Pilbara and the Federal Government," Mr Bryce said. "All the various points of view will be considered in the preparation of a White Paper on the future development of the industry." Mr Bryce said he expected the White Paper to be ready early next year. It is believed that talks with the Japanese will end tomorrow. [Text] [Perth THE WEST AUSTRALIAN in English 1 Nov 83 p 12]

TRADE WITH CHINA--The Federal Government's drive to double trade with China over the next five years was "looking very successful," the Minister for Trade, Mr Bowen, said last night. Earlier this year, the Government decided to mount what Mr Bowen called a "China action plan" to stimulate more trade with Peking. The Department of Trade gained a separate section to deal exclusively with trade with China, which is Australia's seventh

largest trading partner. Chinese interest in Australia as a buyer of its goods and an exporter has increased this year, and the latest in a number of visits will be made here soon by a group of officials from China's Ministry of Metallurgy. The officials will investigate the possibilities of either buying a share in an iron ore mine here or signing a 10-year contract to buy large quantities of iron ore. Mr Bowen said last night: "China is changing rapidly and it's going to be a great market for us. It's a very good market now, but the potential is enormous and we have decided to really concentrate on China in an export action program which has been successful already." Australia sells \$280 million worth of goods a year to China. [Text] [Sydney THE AUSTRALIAN in English 25 Oct 83 p 2]

WILDERNESS PROTECTION GRANT--The Federal Government will provide a grant of \$300,000 for rangers in south-west Tasmania. The money will pay for 12 rangers in the Franklin river area during the summer holidays when thousands of canoers, hikers and tourists will flock to the region. The Minister for Home Affairs and Environment, Mr Cohen, announced the grant to the Tasmanian Government. The Tasmanian Wilderness Society had urged the Government to make the grant to prevent accidents and damage to the World Heritage area during the tourist season. The society claimed the funds were held up by a bureaucratic struggle between the Tasmanian Government and the Minister for Finance, Mr Dawkins, over whether the money should be included in compensation for the dam. Mr Cohen said: "I have arranged for Mr Dawkins to pay this amount as quickly as possible. There should be no impediment now to the employment of rangers to protect the delicate environment of the south-west wilderness." [Text] [Sydney THE AUSTRALIAN in English 4 Nov 83 p 9]

GOVERNMENT CONSERVATION FUNDING--Canberra--The Federal Government has allocated \$650,000 to voluntary conservation groups to help with administrative expenses, technical assistance and research in 1983-84. The allocations include \$120,000 to the Australian Conservation Foundation, \$50,000 to the Conservation Council of Victoria and \$10,000 to the Wilderness Society. The Minister for Home Affairs and Environment, Mr Cohen, said yesterday that the 86 per cent increase in funds to 33 organisations was a big step towards restoring parity with 1975-76 levels. The other Victorian group to get a grant was the National Parks Association of Victoria which was allocated \$12,000. National organisations were given \$175,000 and the Keep Australia Beautiful Council received \$18,000. Mr Cohen said he appreciated the time and effort members of the groups devoted to protecting and enhancing the Australian environment. All grants are subject to the organisations meeting the Voluntary Conservation Organisations Program guidelines and conditions. [Text] [Melbourne THE AGE in English 31 Oct 83 p 4]

AIR POLLUTION MONITORING--Melbourne will have a new, more comprehensive system of monitoring air pollution from next Wednesday. The new system will give the public access to air pollution bulletins from 11 monitoring stations from Point Cook to Dandenong and from Alphington to Footscray. The system will use computers to make more accurate analyses of the conditions of the air. Readings taken this summer will be stored on computer and used to forecast heavy ozone days next summer. [Text] [Melbourne THE AGE in English 27 Oct 83 p 19]

DIPLOMATIC RIGHTS REJECTED--The minister for foreign affairs, Mr Hayden, says human rights violations should be no reason for withdrawing trade or diplomatic links with other countries. The foreign minister told the Australian Institute of International Affairs in Canberra that ordinary relations between states need not be disrupted by drawing attention to the existence of human rights violations. Mr Hayden said that Indonesia and South Africa were both situations where nothing could be gained from imposing further sanctions on embargoes. He said that Indonesia had indicated it wanted to start dismantling its defense cooperation program with Australia. Mr Hayden said that if it happened criticisms of the defense program would no longer be valid. [Text] [BK090924 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 9 Dec 83]

CSO: 4200/280

VOPB COMMENTS ON NEW INTELLIGENCE BUREAU LAW

BK181018 (Clandestine) Voice of the People of Burma in Burmese 0030 GMT 17 Dec 83

[Unattributed article: "The Military Clique's National Intelligence Bureau Law Is Heading From One Factional Struggle to Another"]

[Text] The Ne Win-San Yu military clique, which controls the country through military power, passed a bill at their first showcase National Assembly to establish the so-called National Intelligence Bureau [NIB] to legalize the intelligence service--one of their life lines for maintaining power. However, barely 10 years after the legislation, the law was amended. This time, it [NIB Law] was abolished and a new law was promulgated to replace it.

Why has this law been amended, abolished, and a new one promulgated when the same military clique is still holding power? How different is the new law from the old one? Many questions can be raised.

The so-called prime minister submitted the new law before the showcase National Assembly and the yes-men assembly representatives discussed and supported it. But no one commented on the crucial point as to whose interests were taken into consideration with the two laws.

It is clear that the law will continue to oppress, kill, arrest and detain the people in protecting the life, property, and bureaucratic capital of the military clique. No one could dare to comment on this crucial point in their showcase National Assembly.

The only changes in the latest law are on organization, rights and responsibilities, which are meant to curb strife among those in power.

When their first NIB law was passed, they had another objective other than their stated one to bring it under the constitutional framework. It was to put all the dispersed intelligence organizations under the firm control of the mercenary army.

With the establishment of the NIB and because of the nature of the military clique and the objective to put all the intelligence organizations under the firm control of the army, all the power gradually became concentrated in the hands of one person.

The original objective was to keep the powers of the intelligence organization concentrated in the hands of Number 1 [ne win] as they could not be delegated due to the factional strife within the military clique. However, in practice, they fell short of expectations. Intelligence power slipped unnoticed from No 1 to his adopted son [former Brigadier General Tin U]. Tin U became powerful in his own right through the intelligence organization. Hence, the so-called No 1 1/2 emerged between No 1 and No 2 within the military clique. The military clique was frightened by the monkey it had raised. They had to take action against this monkey when the controlling factor that kept their military clique factional strife from getting out of hand was threatened.

Subsequent events saw the dissolution of the Tin U-Bo Ni gang and the military clique's support; the NIB was devastated. At the same time, the events caused havoc within the mercenary army and the Burma Socialist Program Party [BSPP].

This so-called NIB law emerged from this turmoil and strife. The military clique boasted that the distinctive feature of the new law is that the power is distributed among five ministers to prevent the concentration of power in one person.

Intelligence power is indeed shared by five ministers. However, it should be noted that the posts of prime minister, defense minister, finance and planning minister, home and religious affairs minister, and foreign minister are held by top military officials. It is clear that this power is not entrusted to civilians, who are the military clique's henchmen. Above [all] of the ministers are the president and the State Council secretary, who are also top military clique officials.

Furthermore, Section 2.2, Chapter I of this law states that the intelligence organization shall include organizations aiding intelligence. This provision allows a wide scope of power to the intelligence organizations. They can extend their scope according to their wishes. Even organizations like ward security committees and Lanzin youth organizations at sub-regional levels can be included in their scope. In other words, the scope of NIB power remains infinitely wide.

Can the newly promulgated law really strengthen unity within the military clique? The clause which stated that the ministers take turns serving as secretary of the NIB is a weak point considering the military clique's inherent factional nature. It is inherent among the members of the military clique to amass wealth and nurture followers while they are in power. They are bound to nurture their own followers and develop factional strife within the NIB, which is essential for the perpetuation of their power. It is not a matter of choice but a necessity for them.

Under the old law, the influential faction within the military clique was assured complete control over the whole clique if it could control the NIB chief. However, under the new law, it will be necessary to control the four ministers who will be serving turns as secretary. Hence, factional strife within the military clique is bound to intensify.

The military clique seems to have taken their lesson from the Tin U-Bo Ni gang in drawing up the new law to avoid trouble in the future. They reckon intelligence power should not be concentrated in the hands of one intelligence chief on a long-term basis but should be distributed among four ministers who will take turns exercising power.

However, the new law will be like killing one viper to allow the birth of four others. The unified leadership mentioned in the new intelligence law will not be achieved. The new law will only exacerbate the factional struggles. Factional strife is an inherent trait of the military clique and it will remain with it until its death.

CSO: 4211/10

PRESIDENT DEDICATES ADDITION TO BONTANG LNG PLANT

Four Production Units

Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 31 Oct 83 pp 1, 12

[Excerpts] President Suharto has affirmed that the effort to increase the country's financial resources must continue to be accompanied by efforts to economize and to improve efficiency. "I am asking all members of the government apparatus and employees of state-owned companies and also the members of all strata of society not to be indifferent about this matter, not to be in a hurry to loosen the belt we have tightened," he said.

Speaking on Monday afternoon [31 October] at the dedication of an addition to the liquefied natural gas (LNG) plant in Bontang, East Kalimantan, the chief of state said that at the present time and in the years to come we must strive to overcome our problems through hard work, with high spirits, and while exercising vigilance and caution. "Only in this way can we maintain the momentum of development that we now have," he said.

At the beginning of his speech the president noted that with the production from the additional unit at the fuel oil refinery in Balikpapan (the unit will be dedicated on Tuesday), the effort to achieve self-sufficiency in fuel oil is nearing fruition. Also, with the completion of the addition to the Bontang LNG plant, LNG exports will increase and will strengthen the national economy.

Natural Resources

The president said that the success we have achieved in producing LNG is an example of how we are succeeding in converting natural resources into economic strength that can be used to finance national development, and it is also evidence that we are succeeding in developing our natural abilities.

"Clearly, we must be grouped with those nations that do not have much experience with the handling of LNG, yet in only a short time we have become one of the world's leading exporters of LNG," the president said.

He said that the management of the LNG production process requires complex managerial skills and the mastery of a high level of technology, and therefore, the fact that within a short time we have succeeded in learning how to handle and

to export LNG proves to us and to the world that our nation is no less able than other nations to operate large industries that utilize high technology.

Heavily Damaged

The B train at the Bontang plant began producing LNG at approximately 0020 hours on Sunday morning. The train had been out of operation for about 6 months after being heavily damaged by fire on 14 April 1983.

The B train resumed operation 1 day before President Suharto dedicated the C and D trains on Monday.

The damage to the B train has been repaired and its head exchanger has been replaced with a unit brought in from the Arun plant in Aceh.

Initial capacity of the B train will be about 300 cubic meters per hour. This will be increased in stages to a peak capacity of 500 cubic meters per hour.

Preparations were being made for the 399th shipment of LNG from the Bontang plant while President Suharto was dedicating the C and D trains. The LNG carrier "Bishu Maru" will carry a cargo of 125,000 cubic meters of LNG to Japan.

President Suharto dedicated the Bontang LNG plant and its A and B trains on 1 August 1977, and the first shipment of LNG left the plant for Japan, the leading buyer, on 9 August 1977. Maximum production can be sufficient for more than 150 shipments a year with the C and D trains in operation.

The Badak LNG plant was established by the Pertamina LNG project and PT Badak. PT Badak is a joint venture whose board of directors is composed of representatives of Pertamina, Huffco and Jilco.

Normally it takes about 24 hours to load an LNG carrier at the Bontang wharf. The voyage from Bontang to Japan takes 5 to 6 days.

LNG production at Bontang, with 4 trains in operation, now exceeds 50,000 cubic meters per day. At this level of production, one LNG carrier can be loaded every 2.5 days. Production capacity of the Bontang plant is 8.5 million metric tons.

President Suharto toured the Bontang plant in addition to dedicating its C and D trains. Mme Tien Suharto presented Joedo Sumbono, Pertamina's executive director, with some plants that will be used in landscaping the plant complex.

Seventeen Million Ton Capacity

Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 1 Nov 83 pp 1, 8

[Excerpt] Prof Subroto, the minister of mining and energy, noted in his remarks that the expansion of the Bontang LNG plant will double the plant's processing capacity and that this means that the amount of foreign exchange earned by the plant from LNG exports to Japan also will double.

The minister also said that Indonesia has a large natural-gas potential and wide experience in utilizing natural gas in support of national development. Our joint challenge is to convert the potential we possess into something that benefits the people and state, he said.

Prof Subroto said that the expansion of the Bontang plant and the completion of the addition to the Arun plant in Aceh later this year will raise Indonesia's LNG production capacity from the present 9 million tons a year to about 17 million tons a year, and it will also increase the role played by LNG as a source of foreign exchange.

The minister said that Indonesia was quite fortunate because in developing its LNG industry it is able to employ a funding policy that does not increase the government's burden of debt. Nonrecourse project funding was used to finance plant construction costs of \$1,030,000,000, and these funds will be repaid from the earnings of LNG exports.

Increased Production

Drs Joedo Sumbono, the executive director of Pertamina, reported that the expansion of the Bontang plant with the addition of two LNG liquefaction units, i.e., the C and D trains, was carried out to increase LNG exports to Japan pursuant to the terms of a contract signed in April 1981. The contract calls for the delivery of 3.2 million tons of LNG a year over a 20-year period beginning in August 1983.

Capacity of the Bontang plant has risen to 6.4 million tons of LNG a year with the completion of the two trains, and with the addition and modification of equipment--which can be done by Indonesian workers--production can be further increased to 8.2 million tons a year.

Joedo Sumbono said that 8,737 workers, most of whom are Indonesian, were employed in the construction of this project. Also, in cooperation with the Department of Manpower and the training commands of the armed forces, training was provided for 877 skilled workers.

He said that B train, which was destroyed by fire on 14 April of this year, had been repaired and was placed in operation again at 2400 hours on 29 October.

Prior to the expansion of the plant some 300 million cubic meters of associated gas was burned off each day, but now this gas can be used in the production of LNG. The natural gas processed at the Bontang plant comes from the Badak, Handil, Bekapai, Nilam and Attaka fields.

Joedo Sumbono also pointed out that the impact of the plant on the environment and the preservation of the environment were constant considerations during the construction of the Bontang LNG plant.

He noted that Pertamina has been cooperating with Mulawarman University regarding environmental problems since 1975. An environmental impact analysis of the Bontang area has been drawn up and was re-examined this year. It is hoped that

the East Kalimantan regional government also can benefit from this analysis, he said.

During the dedication ceremonies President Suharto signed a commemorative plaque and Mme Tien Suharto presented Pertamina officials with plant seeds that will be used in landscaping the plant area.

5458
CSO: 4213/74

MOKHTAR ON CONFISCATION OF FORMER PRC EMBASSY BUILDING

BK141613 Jakarta MERDEKA in Indonesian 3 Dec 83 p 1

[Text] Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja has reiterated that there is no political implication related to the recent confiscation of the former PRC Embassy building by the Jakarta Special Capital Region Administration. It is merely related to the agrarian laws on the time limit of land ownership.

He said: "Therefore, do not try to find any reasons because there is no connection whatsoever with the Indonesian-PRC diplomatic normalization issue." Speaking at a press conference at Pejambon's Department of Foreign Affairs today, the foreign minister stated that for a long time it has been suggested to the Romanian Embassy, which represents the PRC in Indonesia, that it utilize the hold Dutch building located on Gajah Mada Street. [sentence as printed]

As for the fate of the Indonesian Embassy building in Beijing, the minister said he did not know what had become of it. When asked by the press why the PRC Embassy was confiscated only recently, the minister urged reporters to ask the Jakarta Special Capital Region Administration.

Touching on the construction of the new Indonesian Embassy building in Singapore, the foreign minister dismissed reports suggesting the existence of irregularities. There are no irregularities involved; it simply has to be delayed because the construction cost of the one on Orchard Road is being reviewed while the construction of the one on Tanglin Road is progressing smoothly and is about 16 percent completed. It will be completed on schedule at the end of 1984.

On the increasing activities of the OPM [Free Papua Organization] separatist movement in PNG territory, Mokhtar said the PNG Government has given its assurance that it will be able to cope with the problem. He said the PNG Government has promised to no longer allow any activity by the OPM on its territory, adding that the PNG's stance is a "new development" which brings relief.

The foreign minister believes the growing anti-Indonesia campaign, launched during PNG Prime Minister Somare's visit to Indonesia, is deliberately aimed at disturbing excellent relations between Indonesia and the PNG. Somare's visit to Jakarta is a sincere expression for further strengthening friendly relations with its neighbor.

On the latest reports that OPM and Fretilin leaders instigated the public in the PNG to go against Indonesia, Mokhtar expressed confidence the PNG Government would be able to cope with the situation.

Mokhtar has urged reporters to ask Somare's opinion on the matter while reminding them not to overdo it. Otherwise, it might affect his visit to Indonesia. On the report of Soviet arms assistance to the Vietnamese forces in Kampuchea, Mokhtar diplomatically replied: "I have not heard about it; I have not read the newspapers."

On the cancellation of President Reagan's trip to Indonesia and the scheduled visit of the U.S. President to Beijing on 24 April 1984, the foreign minister said all economic matters which Indonesia earlier wished to discuss with President Reagan are still being discussed at the ministerial level. He said Indonesia finds it difficult to invite President Reagan for a stopover during his Beijing trip because of President Suharto's tight schedule in preparing the draft budget for the Fourth 5-Year Development Plan.

He said it was the United States which cancelled the trip, not us, while adding that Indonesia always welcomes Americans who want to come for a visit.

Pointing out the 1945 Indonesian constitution, he said: "We adopt a foreign policy which intends to be friendly with everyone." On Indonesia's statement of support for the PLO led by 'Arafat, the foreign minister reasoned that it is because the PLO is run on a constitutional basis, that is to say, it has a legislative body and an executive council which make political decisions in a democratic manner.

He said it is their own affair and we should not poke our noses into the way they decide their leadership, adding that he expressed confidence in the PLO's ability to overcome the conflict in the Middle East region.

CSO: 4213/85

GOLKAR DEVELOPMENTS REVIEWED

Amendments to GOLKAR Constitution, By-Laws

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 25 Oct 83 pp 1, 12

[Excerpts] Jakarta, KOMPAS--General (Retired) Soeharto was reelected last night [24 October] as chairman of the Indoctrination Council [Dewan Pembina] of the Functional Groups party [GOLKAR] for the period 1983-88. The election took place at the seventh plenary session of the Third National Conference of GOLKAR, which was presided over by Gen (Retired) Maraden Panggabean, the chairman of the National Conference.

Results of the National Conference

Meanwhile, at the seventh plenary session on Monday afternoon [24 October] the results of the committee work on various questions were approved. Committee A had considered questions related to the regional and internal by-laws of GOLKAR. Committee B had considered the question of the "General Program." Committee C had considered the question of "The Responsibility of the Central Executive Council [DPP] and the Political Declaration."

Improvements to the Regional and Internal By-Laws

In the new regional and internal by-laws adopted by the Third National Conference of GOLKAR there are many improvements. There is a new formulation to clarify the meaning, character, and function of GOLKAR. In Chapter III on the character and functions of the organization, Paragraph 3, Section (1), it is stated: the Functional Groups are an organization made up of social and political forces which is oriented toward functional activity as a means of bringing together members of society who have common objectives in terms of their type of work and profession and their work and functional associations, to achieve the objectives of creating a just and prosperous society in material and spiritual terms, based on the Pancasila [Five Principles of the Nation] and the Constitution of 1945.

Section (2) of Paragraph 3 states: The functional groups are a way of bringing together leaders of the nation who uphold, apply, and defend the Pancasila, which is oriented toward a development program without distinctions of racial or tribal background, place of origin, or religion or belief in Almighty God.

The concept set forth in paragraph 4, section 11, is an improved version of the previous formulation adopted by the second National Conference of GOLKAR in Denpasar (July 1978). Section 11a(b) is an additional paragraph which was further added after a previous draft that had prepared for the Third National Conference. These two paragraphs were considered by Committee A.

Chapter 1 of the by-laws on the basic principles, objectives, and duties of the organization contains the following statement consisting of a short sentence: "The Functional Groups are based on the Pancasila." The same paragraph in the former by-laws stated: "The Functional Groups are based on the Pancasila and the Constitution of 1945, as well as on its efforts to base itself on a spiritual and material program for the welfare of the nation and social justice in the framework of the Pancasila."

According to a KOMPAS source, the new formulation of Paragraph 4 is in accordance with MPR (People's Consultative Assembly) Decision No 11/MPR/1983 on "The Main Directions for State Policy." These provide that social and political forces shall only be based on the Pancasila as the single founding principle.

Objectives of GOKAR

Regarding GOKAR objectives, which are contained in Paragraph 5 of the former by-laws, a new formulation has been added to the previous statement: "To defend, to protect, and to uphold the Pancasila and the Constitution of 1945." Therefore, the complete text of Paragraph 5 reads: "The objectives of the Functional Groups are: (a) To defend, to protect, and to uphold the Pancasila and the Constitution of 1945; (b) To achieve the national goals as set out in the Constitution of 1945; (c) To create a just, prosperous, and materially and spiritually equitable society based on the Pancasila and the Constitution of 1945, in the form of the unitary Republic of Indonesia; (d) To develop Pribatila democracy as a living force.

Out of the 14 amendments to the by-laws which were handled by Committee A and approved by the seventh plenary session, a number of new concepts were added, in addition to editorial changes or improvements in the initial draft. Most of the contents concerned information regarding how GOKAR would achieve its objectives (as set down in Paragraph 5). Several of the amendments were included in the draft formulation contained in Paragraph 5.

For example, to achieve the objectives in the national defense and security area, Paragraphs 6, 7, 11, and 14 were combined into one formulation, as follows: "Establishing close co-operation with ABRI (Indonesian Armed Forces) in performing our national duty of achieving the goals of our nation and state, particularly in the participation of the dual function of ABRI and in expanding the unity of the Indonesian Armed Forces with the people."

In the original draft these two questions were contained in two sections. That is, Paragraph 6 (11) stated: "Supporting the implementation of the dual function of ABRI to perform its duty and in accepting responsibility for making our independence a reality;" Paragraph 14 (14) stated: "Increasing our efforts to ensure the unity of the Indonesian Armed Forces with the people in the framework of strengthening our national resilience [ketahanan nasional]."

Amendments to the Internal By-laws

In the new internal by-laws there were nine amendments which were considered by Committee A and later approved as decisions of the National Conference. Among other matters, a new paragraph, that is, Paragraph 22, was added to Chapter IV. This new paragraph regulates the performance of the duties and powers of the Indoctrination Council. First, a report on the performance of the duties of the Indoctrination Council, as provided in the internal by-laws, will be made to the National Conference. Secondly, if the powers of the Indoctrination Council, as set forth in Paragraph 20 (1) and (2) of the internal by-laws, are misused, this shall be reviewed by the National Conference. Thirdly, the performance of the Review Council [Dewan Pertimbangan] and the Council of Advisers [Dewan Nasihat] shall be the subject of a report to the Regional Council.

Paragraph 41 of the internal by-laws states: "The Indoctrination Council has the power to overturn the policies or decisions of the Central Executive Council [Dewan Pimpinan Pusat] of GOLKAR when it considers that the Central Executive Council has deviated from the basic provisions of the organization." Paragraph 41 (2) states: "The Indoctrination Council has the authority to suspend temporarily the supervisory activity of the Central Executive Council of GOLKAR under emergency conditions which might threaten the continued activity of the organization."

A spokesman for Committee A also submitted a memorandum for the Central Executive Council for use during the period 1983-88 which covers three questions. First, in developing GOLKAR as an organization of cadres, each cadre must accept the regulations that have been approved. Therefore, the Central Executive Council shall issue the regulations or the implementing instructions. Secondly, in connection with the fact that there now are many places with the status of administrative cities the Central Executive Council must issue implementing instructions on the structure of GOLKAR in administrative cities. Thirdly, the relations of GOLKAR with community social organizations must be inspirational in character, and mechanisms for carrying on such relations must be clearly established.

GOLKAR Political Statement

Source: KOMPAS in Indonesian 26 Oct 83 pp 1, 9

(Text) [Kota, KOMPAS]—In accordance with the essential status of the Functional Cadres [GOLKAR] as a leading element in the tasks of renewal and development, GOLKAR has re-emphasized its position as a social and political body, with a system of active membership which ensures the continued life and development of the organization, through a system of orderly, planned cadre indoctrination.

These were contained in the GOLKAR political statement which was made public Tuesday evening (24 October) at the concluding session of the Third National Conference of GOLKAR. The statement also declared that relations with community and functional professional organizations, in the context of the larger GOLKAR family, will continue to be closely integrated, based on similarities of objectives, desires, and working programs in the interest of achieving national goals.

The political statement was divided into eight sections, each covering one general question. These sections dealt with: the Pancasila as the single founding principle, welcoming the Fourth 5-Year Plan, education and manpower, clean and responsible government, the dual function of ABRI [Indonesian Armed Forces], the unity of ABRI and the people, foreign policy, and national vigilance. References to the system of active membership were included in the general section.

single founding Principle

Regarding the question of the Pancasila as the single founding principle, the GOLKAR statement declared that, together with all groups in the national family, fully convinced of the firmness of national union and unity, from the very beginning the Pancasila was applied in a responsible way as the single founding principle of our struggle. Because the Pancasila was the driving force, GOLKAR was born.

The statement declared: "In this way GOLKAR emphasizes that every effort to promote an ideology other than the Pancasila is basically opposed to the essence of the Indonesian nation and must be firmly opposed by GOLKAR."

Therefore, the Third National Conference of GOLKAR, as the highest holder of power within the organization, respects the decision of the MPR [People's Consultative Assembly], which has designated the Pancasila as the single founding principle for all social and political organizations. GOLKAR believes that the positive experience of the community group that has taken the P4 course [Pancasila Indoctrination Course] since 1978 will be reflected in the decisions which will be taken by community organizations in the future. This will encourage the identification of the Pancasila as the single founding principle in community life.

In that connection GOLKAR invites all social and political forces and all existing organizations to approve and apply the Pancasila as the single founding principle in a spirit of full awareness and without hesitation. For it is only with the Pancasila as the single founding principle that the existence of all organizations, whatever their character and program, will be guaranteed and protected in an atmosphere of unity and fraternity within the Indonesian nation.

Therefore, GOLKAR is determined to amend Law No 3 of 1975 on political parties and P.D. As and prepare a basic law on mass organizations.

Fourth 5-Year Plan

In formulating the Fourth 5-Year Plan GOLKAR declared that this planned, directed, and continuing effort is increasingly needed to deal with the challenges of increasingly complex questions. GOLKAR recalled that the success of the development program had led to increasing demands from the people to satisfy their qualitative needs, like the development of Pancasila democracy, guarantees of the reliability of the law, justice, and spiritual life, all of which have an impact on the political, economic, social, cultural, and defense and security development of the country.

For that reason GOLKAR is determined always to support and give life to the aspirations of the people, directing and struggling to achieve these aspirations in

the implementation of the national development program. And in making a success of the Fourth 5-Year Plan, which will take place in an atmosphere full of difficulties and challenges, GOLKAR is determined to stimulate the creative support of the people, through self-help and self-supporting community activity.

Education

Regarding the question of education and manpower, GOLKAR considers that raising the level of human resources, which will be achieved by directing human development as a whole and by implementing such development in a just and even way, involving all social groups, including women, will provide priceless support in the effort to achieve the goal of national development. At the same time this will be the key to resolving the manpower problem.

GOLKAR is also determined to struggle to achieve a system of national education which can meet the needs and demands of national development, while at the same time lifting the living levels and status of the Indonesian nation.

Clean Government

Regarding clean and responsible government, GOLKAR stated that it would support efforts both to improve the skills and welfare of government employees and to increase vigilance and take action against government employees who act shamefully and violate the law. GOLKAR will also increase its role in carrying out objective and effective forms of "social control" in order to facilitate government efforts to wipe out shameful actions such as corruption, illegal collections of taxes taxes [pungli--pungutan liar], waste of public funds, and other actions which hamper the smooth application of the development program.

Replacement of the Older Generation

Regarding the replacement of figures from the older generation [regenerasi], GOLKAR stated that the process of turning over authority to the next generation must ensure the continuation of the Pancasila and the Constitution of 1945, as well as the continuation of the development program. In this connection GOLKAR must train national cadres of integrity in all sectors and at all levels, as well as provide a broad opportunity to the cadres of the younger generation who are ready and meet the requirements for more responsible positions.

Dual Function of the Indonesian Armed Forces

With specific reference to the dual function of ABRI [Indonesian Armed Forces] and the unity of ABRI with the people, GOLKAR did not hesitate to declare that the dual function of ABRI was an important part of the effort to raise and develop Pancasila democracy. In this connection GOLKAR considers that ABRI will continue to perform its functions effectively as a stabilizing and dynamic influence, both in legislative institutions as well as in social and political life in general.

In this connection GOLKAR welcomes and appreciates the efforts made by ABRI to continue, to develop further, and to bring to maturity the process of the unification of ABRI with the people, and to reject efforts which seek to separate ABRI from the people.

Regarding foreign policy, the statement mentions that GOLKAR regards the foreign policy which the government has implemented up to this point as suitable for Indonesia. For that reason, it should be continued. This should give special emphasis to strengthening ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations) and increasing national resiliency and creating stability in the Southeast Asian area. Indonesian foreign policy should struggle in a determined and responsible fashion to defend the legitimate rights of countries or peoples whose sovereignty and independence are violated, such as Kampuchea, Afghanistan, the Palestinian people, and others. Indonesian foreign policy should also try to develop a more just world economic order for the developing countries.

Vigilance

Finally, regarding the question of national vigilance, GOLKAR urged all of its members and all community groups to continue to raise the level of national vigilance in all areas, to strengthen national union and unity, to expand works of charity, and to remain devoted to Almighty God. It called on the government to continue to take action to deal with all threats and obstacles in this connection.

The statement mentioned that these threats, obstacles, and disturbances take many forms, both within Indonesia as well as abroad, such as the remnants of the G30S/PKI [A leftist communist coup d'etat of 1965] and subversion undertaken by other extremist groups. There is also a concern that within the Indonesian nation there are still tendencies to think along communist lines, in the fashion of the "Old Order" [a reference to Sukarno's political outlook], and along the lines of other extremist groups, which do not fit in with the basic principles of the Pancasila. The statement also mentioned the increase in narcotics abuse and criminal activity which disturbs law and order in the community, which has an important national resiliency.

The Political statement of the Third National Conference of GOLKAR was signed by all of the leaders of the conference: H. Panggabean (chairman), R. Soekardi (deputy chairman), David Sapitupulu (secretary), K. H. Rachmatullah, Mrs R. E. S. Sudarmo, Doctor Sudhardiman, H. Achmadi, and H. H. Arsyad (five members of the executive committee of the conference). The statement was read by Miss Sri Rejeki, the assistant-chairwoman of the Women's Department of the Central Executive Council of GOLKAR (for the period 1983-84).

Comments on New GOLKAR Leadership

Asiatique 26 Oct 83 pp 1, 11

(Text 1) Jakarta, 2 October--Former Vice President Adam Malik thinks that with the election of Doctor Sudharmono as general chairman of GOLKAR for the period 1983-86 it would be best for him to be released from active government service as long as he is elected chairman, so that he can be close to the people.

Malik did not say that there is no regulation which requires this. However, people who would like to be closer to him would want to have more of an opportunity to meet him.

If he continues to hold both a government position and the post of general chairman of GOLKAR, this will be done, but it will make Sudharmono's position more difficult. For example, if there is a provincial governor to be met, how would it be possible to receive him if Doctor Sudharmono is busy in the office of the state secretary who is also tasked. Adam Malik himself is a former member of the Indoctrination Council of GOLKAR.

Adam Malik based on the view that it is very important for GOLKAR, as a social and political force, to be close to the people. Therefore, if the post of general chairman is held along with a government position, finally it will be just his assistants who will be supervising GOLKAR.

Adam Malik said: "If this happens, then it won't mean anything."

Adam Malik said that being in non-active status in the government does not mean that Doctor Sudharmono would leave government service. To carry out administrative duties at the state secretariat, there are many people who could work as state secretary.

Adam Malik said that the object of having Doctor Sudharmono sit on the Central Executive Council of GOLKAR was to make it possible for GOLKAR to develop further, because GOLKAR knew its weaknesses and where it needs to be improved. In that way, in addition to ensuring that GOLKAR would develop, this political organization could hopefully continue the training of cadres.

Adam Malik, the election of Sarwono Kusumaatmadja as secretary general, standing behind him and supervising the organization, Adam Malik hoped that the general chairman and the secretary general could work together fully. In this connection he said that the team of Sudharmono and Sarwono was ideal. However, Adam Malik also said that if the general chairman is not placed on inactive status in GOLKAR's government position, the organization will be turned over to his assistance, and the task of the secretary general will be much more difficult.

Adam Malik

Abdullah, a leader of Parliament and of the Development Unity faction, commented on the election of Sudharmono, said that his choice will have far-reaching implications, in the sense of continuing preparations for the future succession of GOLKAR leadership, which will then go smoothly. He said: "In this way when GOLKAR succeeds, there won't be any flare-ups."

Abdullah, a member, the deputy chairman of the Development Unity faction, commented on Sudharmono's election is just the right development because he is considered cool and sympathetic. On the basis of his experience as minister and as a leader he can work with the leaders of other social and political forces.

Abdullah

It is felt that the present of the GOLKAR leadership for the next 5 years is considered cool, because the younger generation is very welcome and impressive and it can bring about development to the younger group.

Suria Falih, general chairman of the FKPI (Indonesian Forum for Communications between Youth and Retired Officers), thinks that the composition of the leadership resulting from the GOLKAR National Conference represents a big step forward.

He said he was convinced that the fact that 60 percent of the leaders are younger men will provide a further guarantee that GOLKAR will continue to exist in the future, particularly in view of its ambition to win once again in the 1987 general elections.

Speaking to a *Merdeka* representative after the National Conference was over, he said: "The outlook of the younger generation is now clear, and the natural change taking place between the generations is considered to be in the normal course of things."

Anan, Adenansyah, a younger leader in Parliament, said that the emergence of the younger generation is a sign of confidence in the future, although it is accompanied by a greater burden of responsibility in serving the nation and the state.

For that reason Anan, who has been assigned the task of handling press relations and the care of communications in the GOLKAR leadership, will try to apply the policies of the National Conference as well as he can.

For Anan, the most impressive development is that GOLKAR, which appears to be a duplicate of the government's wishes, has dared to bring forward leaders from the younger generation who, up to now, have been considered to "prefer following the current" and have been reluctant to take part in the leadership of GOLKAR.

He said: "I didn't think that GOLKAR was prepared to open itself up," commenting that his impression up to now that GOLKAR was closed to younger figures was no longer correct.

Theo Sambuaga, secretary general of KIPI (Indonesian National Youth Committee), although he was not included in the leadership, nevertheless said he was happy that many leaders of the younger generation had been invited to hold senior positions.

He said: "This reflects the fact that our national problems are the joint responsibility of the younger and older groups."

However, according to Theo Sambuaga, the problem now remaining before us is how the younger generation will justify the trust placed in it by the National Conference by coming forward and serving in a more substantive way.

He said: "They have been given this trust. Now they must prove themselves." The member of Parliament from the Functional Development Faction, who is also a member of Committee I, considers that the new GOLKAR leadership is impressive, solid, and has considerable prestige. Therefore, he urges that the younger group in the leadership will stay close to the people and will be capable of channeling the people's aspirations into the development program.

Ida Utami Ayu Pidada, a women's leader who is a member of Parliament in the Functional Development Faction, although she also was not included in the new leadership, considers that her group is sufficiently and satisfactorily represented in it.

She called on other GOLKAR members: "Let's create a situation which will make it possible for them to work with complete dedication and a sense of achievement." Then she warned: "This is a major challenge, because GOLKAR will face political questions which must be resolved, such as four major pieces of legislation, on mass organizations, education, general elections, and the referendum.

Abdullah Hatta, a young GOLKAR leader in the KNPI, believes that there is unity of attitude in the leadership, which is a guarantee of a collective basis for action.

He declared himself satisfied with the appearance of the younger generation in the GOLKAR leadership. However, Hatta warned that there must be guidance provided by the older generation.

Retired General Soemitro's Comments

Jakarta Stats. AKAPAK in Indonesian 27 Oct 63 pp 1, 12

[Text] Jakarta, 26 October--General (Retired) Soemitro regards the unity and openness displayed by the GOLKAR leadership chosen at the Third National Conference as a very positive aspect which provides the hope that there is a healthier process of "consensus building" in support of renewal in Indonesia.

Based on the visible results of GOLKAR's Third National Conference, which closed on Sunday evening [25 October], the former deputy commander of the armed forces and commander of KADIFID [Security and Order Command] also considers that the election of Abduh Sudharmono as general chairman of GOLKAR is a clear effort to develop the strategy which, at the National Conference itself, was felt to be a common trend.

According to General Soemitro, a consensus for renewal can be created by the younger generation, which now occupies positions ranging from secretary general to functional departments in the central leadership of GOLKAR. It is these younger people who will really be in charge of the "execution" of policy, while the generation of 1945, which holds the positions of general chairman and deputy chairman, will act as "policy makers," bringing younger people into the leadership.

Soemitro's view

In the framework of the transfer of leadership, because the generation of 1945 will be leaving the active scene, Soemitro considers that the present GOLKAR leadership is patiently encouraging the process of maturing younger leaders. This process, he said, will ultimately lead to a consensus or a more positive political renewal in the life of the nation.

the task of the older leaders is to protect their legacy and continuing values for the leaders who will replace them. He said: "Therefore, it would be a mistake if the election of Sudharmono as general chairman were then interpreted as making him a candidate for president. The matter of presidential candidacies is in the hands of the people. Indeed, it could be said that it is in the hands of the young. The desire of the generation of 1945 is to provide security. Don't go off-course."

In his interview with a SINAR HARAPAN representative on Wednesday morning (20 October) General Soemitro also said that he was convinced that GOLKAR can become the mold for the training of new state officials, in view of their determination to display an attitude of frankness in bringing into the government a spirit of renewal and development.

The step, which now must be taken by GOLKAR is to create a system for the training of cadres, learning from the bottom and in close touch with the people. Through the development of a spirit of collective identity, a new national consensus can be developed.

Soemitro added: "This is where the trick lies. That is, achieving a final consensus through a process which begins at the bottom, moves from the starting point, through the development of a sense of collectivity, and on up to the conclusion." There may be different points of view, but what emerges is a joint product in the form of a consensus, he said.

Not just Jakarta and Java

Official cadres who come up through the ranks are more acceptable. Especially during the training process a cadre can learn to appreciate people who don't have the same point of view that he does. A cadre who comes up through the ranks has been accustomed to working with people from any kind of background. Soemitro himself warned that Indonesia is not Jakarta and is not just Java, either.

In a philosophical vein Soemitro said: "Therefore, GOLKAR must have a system for training cadres which is capable of detecting people far from Jakarta who have the potential to be cadres and of determining that people who live near Jakarta are not potential cadres." He said that this would be a break with the present custom, that is, people who are close at hand become cadres.

Supporters and Agents of Renewal

Answering another question, Soemitro also said that in its form as a "vanguard party," GOLKAR can carry out its function as a force supporting the government, while at the same time it is a force for renewal.

GOLKAR, which won the general elections and forms a majority in the DPR [People's Representative Assembly], also secured the election of its candidates as members of the government. These leaders have chosen their assistants and have formed the administration. It is false to say that GOLKAR does not support the government. In a general way it must support the government, he said.

however, Soeritro immediately sees that official conservative forces and through its position as the majority in Parliament will continue to be able to offset errors and exercise control over the course of the administration. It is exercising a control function. Soeritro emphasized: "As the majority in Parliament, Golkar must be the first to detect and correct errors."

In the renewal effort, according to Soeritro, it is also Golkar, through its leadership, which plans the strategy and determines the objectives of development which will be included in the basic [main directions of state policy] document. The renewal process is first undertaken at the level of planning and sketching out the directions of development. Whether in fact there will be any renewal, its characteristics may be seen at this point, he said.

Renewal can also be seen in the stages of implementation, that is, as implemented by clean and qualified cadres who come from Golkar. Because Golkar is a source of cadres who will occupy political positions such as the posts of cabinet minister, governor, or mayor, Golkar leaders who are trusted and chosen will occupy these positions as "agents of change."

Soeritro feels that, since we do not have an opposition which is a kind of shadow government, the steps taken by Golkar as a supporter of the government and in the interests of renewal must be in the form of "an integrated effort." Therefore, Golkar cannot provide material support. Nevertheless, Soeritro is satisfied that in the recent National Conference Golkar showed it was aware of the importance of renewal, in view of the dynamics and the new values which are developing in Indonesia.

With the renewal of power through Golkar, the retired general also considers that a new élite will be more dominant, and this will be more numerous than ever among former members of ABRI [Indonesian armed forces] and who later became civil servants. Through Golkar the thinker, the technocrat, and the young Christian leaders, the élite will be the first to appear.

He said that what we must pay special attention to now is training cadres who are not only capable and close to the people but who are also clean of any taint of corruption and with high moral standards. Golkar has made this clear. Soeritro said that he enthusiastically welcomed this action by Golkar, because the emphasis on the issue of corruption—the force and prestige of the government will definitely be developed with the Islamization, he said.

2. Professionalism, Technocracy, and the Role of the Institute

Soeritro's Address at the Conference of the Institute of

Soeritro said that, as far as he is concerned, from the point of view of the principles of the Institute of the National and Islamic Higher Forces will not move in view of the direction of Soeritro, and the final function of his provides reassurance that Ahl al-Sunnah is a source of education in Islam. Dr. A. Israuddin, deputy chairman of the Institute and with Soeritro in agreement, made this statement yesterday (the author's interview, 1979).

Regarding the results of the Third National Conference of GOLKAR, which ended Tuesday night [25 October], he told a MARIAN Union Ad representative that ABRI cannot be compared with the armed forces of other countries. In Indonesia ABRI is united with the people and with every aspect of life. At least, when the country faces danger, ABRI emerges as its savior.

He said: "So we need not fear that ABRI will become a totalitarian force or that the dual function of ABRI will lead toward militarism. The guarantee for that is Pancasila democracy."

Therefore, it was proper that in the GOLKAR political statement it was mentioned that this group unhesitatingly reaffirmed its support for the dual function of ABRI. It was also proper that a reference to the dual function was included in the new regional and internal by-laws of GOLKAR. According to Darussamin, the emergence of ABRI as a social force represents an historic call which cannot be forgotten. ABRI continues to stabilize the situation of the country, whatever the circumstances.

He declared that the dual function needs to be defended in view of the fact that a latent communist danger still threatens. He warned against the growth of the communist party in Indonesia because of a possible failure of the party leaders or politicians to resolve emerging questions.

Three rooms

The democracy which we are developing does not make it possible for an opposition force to emerge. Under Pancasila democracy there are three social and political forces in a single house but in separate rooms.

He hoped that the government and the new Central Executive Council of GOLKAR would build each of the three rooms equally well.

There should not be one room with carpets and air conditioning and, at the same time, another room with a cement floor and having only a ceiling fan. He said: "This would give us trouble later on." There must not be differences in treating the three rooms, because all of them are in one house.

The present situation is different from what it used to be, when Darussamin pictured the political parties as many houses in one compound. At present it is not possible for the three social and political forces to complain about each other. If that happens, what will be destroyed is not just one of them but rather the entire house.

AS GOLKAR has changed its regional and internal by-laws, the PPP (Development Party), according to Darussamin, at its next national conference [Muktamar] in 1969 will amend its by-laws. He recalled that this party, in all honesty and in a spirit of self-sacrifice, had accepted the Pancasila as its single founding principle.

Regarding the leadership in the Central Executive council of GOLKAR, he said he hoped it would cooperate closely with other groups. The designation of Sudharmono

as general chairman was the right choice. Darussamin said: "Indeed, it will steady the leadership in directing this largest of our political organizations. And he will be able to decide when he is a cabinet minister and when he is general chairman of GOLKAR."

SURABAYA POST Editorial on New GOLKAR Leadership

Surabaya SURABAYA POST in Indonesian 27 Oct 85 p 6

[Text] Both the composition of the new leadership and the political statement resulting from the GOLKAR National Conference give an impression of freshness if not renewal in our largest social-political organization. And this freshness is really needed, in view of the future, which will be increasingly difficult for our nation and country and for GOLKAR itself as the principal supporter of the government.

In the leadership many new and younger elements have emerged, including civilians, in a broad spectrum of religious, ethnic, and women's groups. Especially attractive was the emergence of Sudharmono as general chairman. As state secretary he has been a good manager and is considered most capable of interpreting the wishes of President Soeharto. Also attractive is Doctor Sarwono as secretary general of GOLKAR. He is a young and brilliant politician from the generation of 1960. The two of them will make GOLKAR more efficient, closer to the next generation, and give it greater political weight.

Of course, the effective force of GOLKAR still lies in the bureaucracy and in ABRI [Indonesian Armed forces], whose close unity was made increasingly clear in the political statement on the dual function of ABRI as an important part of the effort to develop Pancasila [Five Principles of the Nation] democracy. The emphasis on democracy and on clean government, as well as the social control task of GOLKAR itself, in that connection, reflects a refreshing sense of awareness and political will. Its support for the system of active membership and its emphasis on cadre training can be regarded as steps toward the fundamental democratization of our society.

This time the GOLKAR National Conference is considered not only to have gone well and to have produced good results but also results which are rather historic and definitive, bringing a new sense of freshness, not only for GOLKAR itself, but for the political life of our nation in general. Of course, this must still be proved and clearly defined in practice in the implementation of the decisions of the National Conference. And this task will clearly be a difficult one, a very difficult one.

3170
Date: 2/13/81

GENERAL INCREASE IN EAST JAVA AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

Surabaya SURABAYA POST in Indonesian 1 Nov 83 p 8

[Text] East Java Governor Wahono told participants in the Eighth Regional Leadership Meeting on 31 October that while the 1982 dry season had caused the production of some estate crops in East Java to decline, the production of sugar, cotton, tobacco and fish had increased

Sugar production in 1982 was 1,035,654 tons, an increase of 40.61 percent over the 1981 figure of 736,555 tons.

Cotton production rose 39.57 percent to 52,229 tons, and tobacco production was up 26.99 percent to 66,442 tons.

During the 1982/83 planting season there was a 17.3 percent increase in the area planted under the Smallholders Sugar Cane Intensification (TRI) program, a 14.8 percent increase in the area planted under the Smallholders Cotton Intensification (IKR) program, a 45.4 percent increase in the area planted under the Smallholders Natural Fibers Intensification (ISKARA) program, and a 19 percent increase in the area planted under the Smallholders Tobacco Intensification program.

With regard to the TRI program, in the 1983/84 planting season a total of 91,477 hectares had been planted as of the end of September 1983. This is 58.6 percent of the targeted figure of 156,052 hectares. Credit distributed under the program totals 38,843,448,430 rupiah, or 24 percent of the established ceiling of 161,687,220,000 rupiah.

In the case of the ISKARA program only 296 hectares, or 4.6 percent of the targeted figure of 5,450 hectares, have been planted. The amount of credit distributed has reached 11,312,150 rupiah, or 1.4 percent of the ceiling limit of 777,721,000 rupiah.

A total of 6,738 hectares has been planted under the Smallholders Tobacco Intensification program. This is 25.9 percent of the targeted figure of 25,919 hectares. Credit distributed now totals 1,647,643,559 rupiah, or 13.9 percent of the ceiling limit of 11,816,431,100 rupiah.

The ceiling limit for credit distributed under the IKR program is 959,375,000 rupiah.

Exports Up

A definite increase is seen when the volume and value of exports in the periods January-September of 1982 and 1983 are compared. The volume of exports rose to 386,456 tons from 290,584 tons, and the value of exports increased to \$100,153,254 from \$78,127,758.

The governor said that while progress has been made, a number of problems still exist. He described the problems as follows.

In the case of smallholders estates, the land holdings are relatively small and the ability of the farmers to benefit from the credit facilities and counseling services provided by the government needs to be upgraded.

The weather has not been too favorable during the last 2 years, and demand on international markets is rather slack as a result of the recession.

The formation of groups of estate farmers is still incomplete, and many TRI farmers are not working their TRI cropland themselves.

Postharvest and marketing facilities still do not support production.

In connection with these matters, the governor gave instructions that farmers who operate small smallholders estates be directed to organize themselves and work the land in groups, and that they be encouraged to join estate KUDs (village-unit cooperatives).

He said that the management of groups of estate farmers should be improved so that the farmers will have the ability to work their estates themselves.

With regard to smallholders sugar cane, the governor wants per hectare productivity to be continuously increased until it reaches the level that existed before the Second World War.

The governor said that the planting system used for smallholders sugar cane should be backed by a good program and the proper motivation. The land must be turned over to the farmers at the right time, and the farmers must be prepared to plant seed that will produce cane that ripens sequentially. One-third of the area should be planted with seed that produces fast-ripening cane, one-third with seed that produces cane that ripens somewhat more slowly, and one-third with seed that produces slow-ripening cane. The cane can then be harvested in sequence and the sugar mills will not have any problems handling the crop.

The governor said that the proportional system of calculating sugar content in cane to be milled should be applied on a wider basis as this will do away with differences in calculating the yield and farmers will not have to wait for their cane to be milled.

Accelerated Construction

The governor said that the construction of smallholders estates in Blitar, South Malang and elsewhere--a process which thus far has been limited to pioneer projects--should be accelerated.

He also said that district heads and estate services should constantly monitor and check and recheck the classification of large private estates, particularly class IV and class V estates. Class IV and V estates are required to upgrade their classifications within a specified period of time. If the necessary improvements cannot be made within the scheduled period then recommendations should be made to the governor regarding the measures that should be taken.

Fish Production

The governor also said that there had been a heartening increase in fish production in East Java in 1982. Production amounted to 202,686 tons in 1981 and to 214,803.4 tons in 1982, an increase of 5.97 percent.

The largest increases in the volume of production occurred in the marine fishing sector and the public-waters fishing sector, which respectively were up 9.18 percent and 9.41 percent.

The total catch for marine fishing came to 141,439 tons in 1981 and 154,424.3 tons in 1982, while the catch from fishing in public waters totaled 7,631.8 tons in 1981 and 8,350.2 tons in 1982.

Governor Wahono said that the increased production in the marine fishing sector was due to the provincial government's phased program for the modernization and motorization of small fishing ventures. This program is targeted at underproductive fishing businesses and at the development of new fishing ventures in waters that still have a good potential.

As regards the motorization of small fishing ventures in East Java, the number of small sailing vessels declined 0.78 percent, from 14,809 in 1981 to 14,693 in 1982. The number of intermediate sailing vessels declined from 9,209 in 1981 to 7,856 in 1982, or 14.69 percent, and the number of large sailing vessels declined from 1,726 in 1981 to 1,600 in 1982, or 7.3 percent.

In 1981 a total of 6,901 outboard motors were registered. This figure rose to 9,650 in 1982, an increase of 39.83 percent. Also, in 1982 there were a total of 117 boats powered by inboard motors, an increase of 67.14 percent over the 70 registered in 1981.

Fish Farming

The governor said that production from fish farming was down 2.95 percent and that the largest decline was in fish harvested from rice-paddy reservoirs.

The decline in production is attributed to the length of the dry season in 1982. Most of the rice-paddy reservoirs, ponds, lakes and waterways dried up and as a result the fingerlings could not be released on schedule.

In 1982 a total of 18,786.1 tons of fish were harvested from rice-paddy reservoirs, down 6.31 percent from the 1981 figure of 20,053.1 tons. Fish harvested from "k. ramba" fishponds totaled 23.3 tons in 1981 and 11.2 tons in 1982, and fish harvested from "tambak" fishponds totaled 30,779.8 tons in 1981 and 30,203.4 tons in 1982, a decline of 1.87 percent. However, the production of fish in "kolam" and "mina padi" fishponds increased by 2.9 and 173.39 percent respectively.

A total of 2,648.5 tons of fish were harvested from "kolam" fishponds in 1981 and this figure rose 2.9 percent to 2,725.5 tons in 1982. Fish harvested from "mina padi" fishponds totaled 110.5 tons in 1981 and 302.1 tons in 1982, an increase of 173.39 percent.

Studies conducted in 1982 indicate that "tambak" fishponds in East Java have annual production capacities of 600 to 800 kg of milkfish (bandeng) per hectare and 300 to 350 kg of shrimp per hectare.

5458

CSO: 4213/74

END OF DOMESTIC CAPITALISM PREDICTED

Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 28 Sep 83, 29 Sep 83

["Conversation with the Editor" Column]

[28 Sep 83 p 2]

[Excerpts] [Question] 2. What is your opinion concerning imported ready-made goods, especially goods from Western countries that are so plentiful that they pile up and spread out in the free markets and in private stores?

3. What is the government policy toward persons, mostly foreigners who engage in circulating goods and hold shares [in business]?

[Answer] Dear Leut. Thanks for writing to participate in our affairs. We will print your poem later. Again we want to thank you for your praise. We would like to discuss your questions as follows.

[29 Sep 83 pp 2, 4]

[Text] 2 and 3. In the political documents of the party and government, in terms of economic problems throughout the transitional phase, we have five economic sectors that will continue to be the structure of our future national economy and will be objectively maintained through the transitional phase. The five economic sectors consist of:

1. The state economy (masses)
2. The collective economy
3. State capitalist economy
4. The private economy
5. The capitalist economy

1. The state economy is a production plan for responding to the needs of society. The structure is the factories the state has or which it has seized from the capitalists. It is consistent with the interests of the people and

has the brightest future. It is a base for the socialist economy, and a lynchpin for the national economy.

2. The collective economy is the collective ownership by the working people whether in agricultural co-ops, agricultural settlements, etc. It is a foundation of the socialist economy throughout socialist era. It can now be seen in its infancy in which it has just been set up but is still excellent. It has changed farmers who previously never controlled their scattered activities who now have large-scale control and can carry out production systematically.

3. The state capitalist economy means that the state and the capitalists join in investment so that together they can carry out production and divide up the products. This economy will be gradually transformed to a state economy, by building a base of knowledge on how to turn the cadres and the factories over to the state. After this, the capitalists will also belong to the state.

4. The private economy will maintain itself objectively. No one will be able to suppress it with laws because the workers are unable to produce to meet the needs of the masses. It is an economy of farmers, small business merchants, and small and scattered manufacturers.

5. The capitalist economy in the transitional phase will still be carried on objectively. Since liberation, although some factories were seized, the capitalist economy still remains by having a government monopoly.

The economic policy set by the party also emphasizes that approval of the private economy and national capitalists in a number of areas for carrying out production enterprise over a definite period is an objective necessity for improving the standard of living of the people and for expanding production. However, it is a private economy within a proletarian dictatorship. This means it is under the inspection and management of the government, and it will gradually be narrowed down and will reach the point where it will be wiped out when it is no longer useful. Thank you.

9884

CSO: 4206/22

PRE-RECORDED FOREIGN CASSETTE TAPES PROHIBITED; CADRES REPRIMANDED

Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 30 Sep 83, 1 Oct 83

["Conversation with the Editor" Column: "Foreign Cassette Tapes"]

[30 Sep 83 p 2]

[Text] [question] Many Lao students go to study different specialized tasks in neighboring friendly socialist countries. When they go they take Lao and Western music cassette tapes with them, and when they return they bring back with them a lot more Lao and Western music cassette tapes. However, when they arrive in Laos and pass through the airport customs check the police seize them to inspect the words and tunes of the music first to see whether or not they are correct and consistent with out Lao culture of the new regime. Then the police give the tapes back to them. The students agree and feel that this is a good idea. However, my question is with the police at the [airport] customs check, because when they seized things they gave us written statements to come and get the tapes. But when after 2-3 months we went and asked for the tapes back we got an impolite answer from the customs police.

What other correct and just ways are there at the inspection to make convenient for the people who will use the music cassettes? This is why we would like to consult with you on this problem. Thank you, from Lao students who have returned from studying abroad.

[Answer] Dear Students. Is it because of your long stay abroad that you do not quite know the regulations, or because you are interested in another problem? We would like to answer your question as follows.

Based on the contents of the plenum of the Ministry of Culture concerning the protection and inspection of art and literature, especially the music cassette tapes you are interested in, the plenum stated, "no individual or merchant may bring music cassette tapes into the country to sell without receiving approval in advance." This is the summary we have printed for your information. We already have covered the details previously in this column.

This is why, when you brought these materials into the country, they were seized by the inspection authorities. The authorities did their job correctly and fully according to their duty. The authorities at the airport customs check-

point and in other places all have the right to inspect and control illegal objects according to the laws of the nation.

They are doing their job within the limits of the law. No one has privileges outside of the law of the land. Your problem is also the same. When the authorities controlled the materials they sent them to the higher level above them for further inspection and analysis before deciding the problem. Music cassette tapes are especially forbidden. Taxes must be paid for pre-recorded cassette tapes before you can get them back. When a music cassette tape is brought into the country it must be inspected by the cultural protection committee first, before being [allowed] to circulate. It is then considered approved.

[1 Oct 83 pp 2, 4]

[Text] In your case, things were done right, but the work cooperation is not detailed. How can we reach understanding on both sides, between the airport police and the owners of the items? This means that the authorities must explain to the owners of the materials in detail what should be done with the things that were brought in when they are against the regulations, or when the items were sent somewhere else the authorities should let the owners know where they can make contact correctly and completely to avoid misunderstanding. The second problem is that the owners of the items must learn and completely abide by the regulations and laws according to the guidance of the cadres concerned without being stubborn. In particular, both sides must understand, love and join with each other. If something happens they will gently discuss it as befits the new socialist man. The most important thing is to practice good manners and to speak politely to each other, and not to be harsh with each other. Both sides must understand that everything is for the country, the revolution and the people. Cadres are to serve the people, not to boss the people. Cadres do not have any privileges above the people. Everyone is equal in terms of rights and democracy, and all are under the same laws.

This misunderstanding will lead to a breakup. Some cadres' misdeeds will cause dissatisfaction among the people toward cadres and the authorities of all forces, i.e., the army, police and civilian forces. Not long ago our newspaper received a lot of comments from the masses concerning the bad manners of cadres, some traffic police (a small number of individuals), but when it is talked about it has a bad effect over a wide circle. However, those who misbehaved were only one to two persons. Our cadres should be highly aware of this. Now the enemies are trying to infiltrate our ranks in many forms, e.g., to break up our solidarity and to make us distrust each other. The enemies try to make people fight cadres, cadres fight the people, police fight the army, and the army against the police and the people. There are many ways they operate and cause unrest among us.

Therefore, the primary and important matter is to be alert. We have to always be aware that when we are gullible we will be propagandized and deceived by the enemies. If there is something happening we have to talk about it, and train ourselves. Those who are not good must learn from those who are good. Those who do not know must learn from those who do know, etc. We should try to strictly maintain the quality of model cadres, and wipe out and change all the

bad ideology and deeds from our own ideology. If we can do this we will join with each other as a diamond-hard fortress, and no enemies will be able to destroy it.

We hope you understand some of all that we have discussed. Please forgive us if we have talked too much. But you must understand that we have wholeheartedly expressed ourselves; we do not take any sides. We criticize those who are not good in order to train them. However, for those who are good we applaud and encourage them. Think of them as ourselves and we as them, because the country is for everyone and everyone is for the country. Thank you.

9884

CSO: 4206/22

BRIEFS

BANK DEPOSIT AVERAGES--In mid-September 1983 cadres, workers and the people gradually and happily put their savings into the Special Bank. This is to participate in pushing forward the construction and transformation of socialism in our country under the leadership of our party and government. Moreover, it is also a way to economize, and it is an excellent basic quality of the new socialist man. The cadres and workers in offices, organizations, enterprises and factories who deposited their savings were the water transportation company in which there were 45 depositors, 32 people from the party and government guidance committee, 26 people from the powder detergent factory, and 24 people from the Lao Central Federation of Trade Unions. If we average the depositors in the offices and organizations there will be at least 100 kip per capita. This is considered an admirable initial success in what was planned. Moreover, [14] workers of the national construction company (rock production unit) also deposited 339 kip each. Also depositing their savings in the bank were the Buddhist monks teacher training school in Wat Ong Teu, enterprises serving the Ministry of Industry, cadres from the Ministry of Public Health, the Ministry of Industry, the Ministry of Material and Technical Supply, and the Special Bank cadres themselves. Also, cadres in the Council of ministers who have over 40,000 kip left in the bank continue to deposit more money in their savings. Now we can see that depositing savings among cadres and the people throughout Vientiane Capital is in the process of being carried out and widely expanded. [Text] [Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 30 Sep 83 p 1] 9884

CHAMPASSAK ROAD REPAIR (KH. P. L.)--Since 16 September over 100 youths of all ethnic groups in seven cantons, Khao Keung, Dong Yang, Koutchik, Pho Kham, Phon Pheng, Phon and Dou Cantons, along with youths in different sections around Muang Thong District, Champassak Province, have all actively and cheerfully put their energy into the collective work, repairing over 20 km of Route 141 that was destroyed because of the rain. In repairing this broken-down road they dug up dirt to fill the road surface, and cleared the side of the road. Now they have succeeded in the repairs beautifully. This helps to make it easy for communications, transportation, the circulation and distribution of goods and produce, and also the communications between villages, villages and this locality, and others. There is also news that in the same period of time the youths in Kham Louang Canton, Sanasomboun District, Champassak Province, together succeeded in clearing 5 km of brush from the side of Route 13 at the expected level. [Text] [Vientiane KHAOSAN PATHET LAO in Lao 24 Sep 83 p A3] 988.

PRESS DELEGATION TO JAPAN (KH. P. L.)--On the afternoon of 24 September 1983 a Lao press delegation consisting of Comrade Chanpheng Sihaphom, standing committee and also chief of the foreign relations [section], and Comrade Chanthon Thiengthepvongsa, standing committee and also secretary of the Lao press association, went to visit Japan in response to the Japanese Government's invitation and that of the Japanese mass media organization. Before leaving, the delegation let the reporters know that while visiting Japan the primary duty of the delegation is to make the Japanese media understand our foreign policy, and the peace, friendship and cooperation of our party and government. Seeing them off at the airport were a number of cadres in the press association concerned and Mr (Keseta), Japanese charge d'affaires in Laos. [Text] [Vientiane KHAOSAN PATHET LAO in Lao 26 Sep 83 p A5] 9884

XIENG KHOUANG TRADE (KH. P. L.)--Along with effectively bringing different kinds of goods to sell to the people, the stores in Khoun District, Xieng Khouang Province, also purchased produce and forest products from the people. In the first 6 months of 1983 alone they were able to purchase 112 tons, and over 202 tons of resin, dried ginger, brass and platinum [Thong Khao] remnants, etc. This is to push forward the production of the working people along the production base to steadily expand, and to respond to economic needs and to raise the standard of living in society to normal. [Text] [Vientiane KHAOSAN PATHET LAO in Lao 16 Sep 83 p A2] 9884

CSO: 4206/22

EDITORIAL EXAMINES MCA AFTER SEREMBAN ELECTION

Kuala Lumpur BUSINESS TIMES in English 22 Nov 83 p 24

[Editorial: "The MCA After Seremban"]

[Text]

APART from its outcome, the results of last weekend's by-election in Seremban may have far-reaching implications for the Malaysian Chinese Association. The defeat of its candidate, Madam Roslie Teh, was not entirely unexpected, but DAP chairman Dr Chen Man Hin's margin of victory was larger than pre-poll expectations. With 23,891 votes, Dr Chen polled 1,441 votes more than when he lost to Datuk Lee San Choon by 843 votes at last year's general election. On the face of it, this and the 6,393 majority in his favour on Saturday may suggest a strong swing to the DAP. But a fact to be reckoned with in viewing the difference in the two majorities is the relatively poor electoral turnout. Only 42,289 votes were cast last Saturday, about 4,834 votes less than the number cast at the general election last year. It can validly be argued that more of these voters who stayed away because of inclement weather will not be the committed opposition supporters. Besides, by contrast, Dr Chen won with a majority of 8,073 in the 1978 elections.

Another factor to consider was the fact that the election last year focused on a single issue — which party should have the right to speak on behalf of the Chinese community. This was the rationale given by Datuk Lee for his decision to contest in Seremban instead of a safe seat in Johore. This time round, the decision before the voters was less clear cut, thus allowing the DAP the chance to raise a variety of issues, including Datuk Lee's sudden resignation as party leader less than 14 months after his hard-won victory in Seremban.

Seremban is the MCA's third defeat at the hands of the DAP since the April elections last year. To be sure, the other two by-elections were for state seats; Kepayang in Perak last October which was retained by the DAP with a vastly improved majority and Bandar Raub in Pahang which the DAP wrested from the MCA in June this year. But the point to note is that all three, including Seremban, are seats with a heavy concentration of Chinese. Although Kepayang is a DAP stronghold, pundits reckoned the MCA could win because the DAP was in a shambles after the drubbing it received at the April elections. Moreover, the by-election itself was due to in-fighting within the party. This showed the inability of the MCA to consolidate on the gains made in the April polls, gains which Datuk Lee termed "a breakthrough for the party." That the DAP was able to win in Bandar Raub, a seat that had long been held by the Barisan Nasional, shocked MCA supporters. Local issues and possibly the wrong choice of candidate may have been the reason for the MCA's loss in Bandar Raub.

but this does not in any way diminish the impact of its defeat.

Three successive defeats in by-elections would seem to refute, to some extent, the party's claim to represent the Chinese community. But this may not be the case. With the Barisan Nasional commanding more than a two-thirds majority in Parliament and firmly in the saddle in all states in the peninsula, the outcome of any by-election would not change the present federal or state governments. Votes cast in a by-election may therefore reflect a desire for a stronger opposition. But reversing this pattern of defeat may not be easy. Part of the MCA's difficulty stems from the fact that, like other members of the coalition, it cannot insist on having its way on all issues; nor try to achieve them in the open. The DAP is handicapped by no such constraints. It can therefore gain ground by playing up the image of a champion of causes.

CSO: 4200/271

NEW TRAINING SYSTEM FOR ARMY

Kuching THE BORNEO POST in English 18 Nov 83 p 3

[Text]

KUALA LUMPUR, Thurs: The army will introduce the "systems approach to training" to ensure maximum use of resources, time and manpower of the armed forces.

Army Chief Gen. Tan Sri Zain Hashim said the new system was more economical and effective than the present training system which had no direct bearing on achievement of training objectives.

He said the army could not afford wastage in terms of resources, time and manpower.

Gen Tan Sri Zain was speaking to newsmen after opening the inaugural meeting of the army training council at the Defence Ministry here. The council replaces the army advisory training board formed in 1977.

The new system required a lot of thinking and right perspective when planning and designing any form of training.

Gen Tan Sri Zain said it was nice to have, for example, officers with master degrees in certain fields, but it would be better if they were proficient in conducting basic military function.

Gen. Tan Sri Zain also announced the new concept of field exercise to programme the full cycle of training and activities so that these activities would be coordinated.

"Our style in the past has been to conduct large scale exercises, take note of the weaknesses and mistakes and then try to put things through small scale exercises. This appears to be untidy and shows lack of positive thinking," he added.

Gen Tan Sri Zain also emphasised the need to have a definite long-term plan to give a clear picture of what could be done for any particular unit or formation.

On the changing of army training advisory board to the army trainings council, Gen Tan Sri Zain said it not just a change of name, but also a change in concept and representation.

COMMUNISTS SUFFER SETBACK IN SARAWAK

Kuala Belait THE BORNEO BULLETIN in English 19 Nov 83 pp 1, 2

[Text] KUALA LUMPUR--Hopes by the communist terrorist remnants of making a comeback in Sarawak have been hit hard, it emerged from a meeting here of top Malaysian and Indonesian security men early this week.

The two Asian delegations agreed on steps to prevent the North Kalimantan Communist Party attempting a bid it has been planning for next year.

It was the first meeting of the Malaysian-Indonesia General Border Committee in three years, and the security situation along the Sarawak-Kalimantan border was the vital topic.

Experts on the terrorist menace have noticed a change in tactics in recent years as the communists steadily lost members and their ability to obtain arms and food.

They've retreated to remote border sanctuaries where even ulu folk never venture. There they find it easy to grow crops in the fertile soil and catch fish and game, while building up caches of supplies and avoiding contact with security forces.

According to the General Officer Commanding East Malaysia, Major-General Datuk Haji Hassan Salleh, the change is reflected in figures on terrorist losses since Operation Sri Aman in 1982, when hundreds of NKCP members led by Bong Kee Chok surrendered leaving only about 200 active guerrillas in the jungle.

During the following four years, the remnants continued to mount attacks and lost nearly 90 members through death, capture or surrender.

But they've only suffered 16 losses in the past five years.

The communist plot to renew the offensive in 1984 was discovered early last year when a terrorist border camp in the Third Division was discovered and captured.

One of the documents seized was a political directive calling for the resumption of guerilla warfare--including hit-and-run raids next year, an aggressive

recruitment campaign, and the return to the jungle of comrades who'd surrendered.

But their hopes of success now appear extremely dim following the decision at this week's meeting to further strengthen the already close cooperation of the Indonesian and Malaysian forces along the Kalimantan border.

The danger of giving the communists any breathing room was underlined by Major-General Datuk Haji Hassan, who recalled how 500 Communist Party of Malaya members had disappeared into Peninsular Malaysia's Betong salient in 1960, only to emerge nine years later 3,000 strong.

But Sarawak's 96 remaining terrorists have so far had a notable lack of success in building their numbers.

State Commissioner of Police Datuk Seri Yuen Yuet Leng said the police are aware of communist sympathisers having organised small-scale talks, mainly in Sibu-area schools, but they'd failed to attract any recruits.

CSO: 4200/271

SARAWAK COMMUNISTS FAIL TO RECRUIT NEW CADRES

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 14 Nov 83 p 5

[Text] ATTEMPTS by Communist elements to infiltrate schools for new cadres for the North Kalimantan Communist Party have been a failure, Sarawak Commissioner of Police Datuk Seri Yuen Yuet Ling says.

The police are aware that some Communist sympathisers have organised small-scale informal and formal talks in schools, especially in the Sibu area, in the hope that the young will join their struggle.

Special Branch ground work indicate that so far none of the students have switched their allegiance to the NKCP.

There has also not been any success in getting support from other members of the public or organisations.

Some of these subversives, says Datuk Seri Yuen, also tried to smooth talk the people living along the Batang Rajang River in the Rejang Security Command (Rascom) area to support their armed struggle.

He confirms that timber businessmen have been forced to pay protection money to the Communist terrorists in order to keep their business alive and their workers safe.

"Let them report to us as soon as the extortioners leave the area."

The Sarawak Police Commissioner feels that the Communist terrorists in the state will not be able to make a comeback next year as they are still in the midst of reorganising themselves.

"It is my analysis that the CTs are weak. They lack men, arms and support from the masses. But given time they can consolidate their position and launch attacks against Government targets.

"It is therefore important that the Communists should not be given any opportunity to improve their situation. The security forces must mount continuous operations to check their movements."

Datuk Seri Yuen feels that controversial issues, especially related to the various races in the State, should be toned down or the Communists will exploit them in their propaganda campaigns.

"Now because of the stable State Government the Communists have no issues to harp on to their advantage."

CSO: 4200/273

SARAWAK COMMUNIST LEADERSHIP PROFILED

Kuala Lumpur NEW SOUTHERN TIMES in English 14 Nov 83 p 5

[Text] HARD-CORE communists are currently leading the 1st and 2nd bureaus of the North Kalimantan Communist Party. Due to the success of Operasi Seri Aman in 1974 selection to senior and top posts in the party has been restricted to cadres with deep ideological convictions.

Hung Chai Ting, 47, is the secretary-general of the central committee, political commissar and commander of the 2nd Bureau or Paraku Dua (Pasukan Rakyat Kalimantan Utara or North Kalimantan's People Guerilla Force).

He is also known as Hung Hsuen Kwan, Yu Peng Tung, Peng Tung and Hsueh Chuen.

Frustration

He initially agreed to take part in Operasi Seri Aman talks but changed his mind at the last minute. Left with 135 CTs after Operasi Seri Aman he has seen his force dwindled to 74 guerillas.

It is believed that he was not too happy with the exchange of immunity from prosecution for denouncement of his ideological beliefs.

His base is in the Rejang Security Command area. Born in Binatang, he had his early education in Sibu. He worked at several jobs before frustration enticed him into communism.

His second-in-command is Ubong anak Nuing. At 60, Ubong is still active in carrying out attacks against security forces. He is about the only Iban in the communist movement in the State.

His wife was killed in 1976 during a clash between a band of CTs and security forces.

Iban's teenage children have joined the ranks of the CTs but no details are available on their standing in the communist guerilla force.

Despite the presence of Ubong and his children, attempts by the CTs to entice the Ibans, the majority race in Sarawak, to join the organisation have been

largely a failure. The Ibans' close relationship with the Government goes back to the days of the British.

Tseng Pei Hsuing, 41, is the secretary-general of the central committee, political commissar and commander of the 1st Bureau or Partai Suku Bumiputra Rakyat Kalimantan Utara or North Kalimantan's People Guerrilla (PSBR).

Among his many aliases are Tsang Wing San, and Wong Ah Kuan.

He received his early military and ideological training in West Kalimantan.

Top Post

After Operasi Seri Aman, Tseng commanded a force level of 40 active guerrillas. He is now faced with a severe manpower problem as there are only 21 CTs to back him up in the armed struggle against the Government.

His deputy is Wong Kam Lung alias Cheng Kam Lung alias Kung Lung alias Ngan Hing. A native of Bengkajang in West Kalimantan, he has been regarded as a successor to the bureau's top post in the event of the death or detention of Tseng by security forces.

These CTs leaders are believed to be hiding in their sanctuaries along the Sarawak-Indonesian border.

CSO: 4200/273

SARAWAK COMMUNIST PARTY WAITING TO MAKE PRESENCE FELT AGAIN

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 14 Nov 83 p 4

[Article by Sabry Sharif]

[Text]

THE North Kalimantan Communist Party in Sarawak is waiting for the right moment to make its presence felt again. A political directive to its cadres in Sarawak identified 1984 as a year of communist resurgence and resumption of hit-and-run tactics.

The directive intercepted by Malaysian and Indonesian troops in an exercise codenamed *Operasi Kemudi* early last year also instructed cadres to carry out aggressive recruitment of new members to build up their strength and to renew communist guerilla warfare in the State.

The recruitment drive has been focused on schools where the NKCP hopes that young, irrational and rebellious minds and bodies will be easily influenced by their anti-capitalist and racialistic propaganda.

The General Officer Commanding (GOC) East Malaysia, Maj. Jen. Datuk Haji Hassan Salleh, says the directive also called on 378 Communist terrorists who had surrendered since 1963 to return to the "people's bases" in the deep jungles to resume the armed struggle.

Maj. Jen. Datuk Haji Hassan, who is also the Army's 1st Division commander, says there has been a lull in Communist terrorist activities in the last three years.

Security forces' contact with NKCP members for the last three years has been limited. The number of CTs killed (seven), captured (four) or surrendered (five) during the last five years has also been low.

It was only during *Operasi Kemudi* that the security forces' suspicions were confirmed.

A Royal Malaysian Air Force helicopter on reconnaissance patrol spotted several large plantations in an uninhabited area adjacent to Martias Complex, an Indonesian border post facing Sarawak's Third Division.

Indonesian and Malaysian troops involved in *Operasi Kemudi* were alerted and directed to investigate the plantations. There were a total of 12 vegetable and other food plantations, enough to feed more than 100 people.

But a more important find, says Maj Jen Datuk Haji Hassan, was that of a large CT camp with tonnes of rice, tapioca, cooking oil and other foodstuff in stock. A radio transmitter was also seized.

Success

He, however, declined to reveal the number of CTs killed, captured or surrendered.

According to sources, three CTs were killed, two captured and three surrendered.

In follow up operations, two contacts were made with the fleeing CTs on Feb 16 and 28. But the CTs managed to escape.

The General says Operation Kemudi was the biggest success for security forces since the Seri Aman operations in 1974.

Security forces seized several important documents, including one that directed NKCP members to be ready for a Communist resurgence and resumption of hit-and-run tactics next year.

The Seri Aman operations saw the surrender of 500 NKCP members led by a high ranking official, Bong Kee Chok. It crippled the political organisation and military structure of the CTs, leaving a gap between the 1st Bureau of the NKCP operating in the First Division and the 2nd Bureau working in the Third Division of the State.

The aftermath of the cross-over dwindled the force level of the CTs to 170 active guerrillas.

Nine years later after a series of operations the strength of the CTs has been reduced to 96 active guerrillas. In the process 30 were killed, 18 captured and 49 surrendered.

Today, 74 of the CTs operating under the aegis of the 2nd Bureau are hiding in safe areas along the Third Division's border with Indonesia.

A further 22 CTs are scattered on a narrow stretch of land along the First Division's border with Indonesia.

Extortion

According to Maj Jen Datuk Haji Hassan, the 2nd Bureau has one company operating north of the Sungai Batang Rajang and two companies active south of the river.

The 1st Bureau has one company in Bau and another in Lundu. Each company has less than 20 armed insurgents.

Intelligence reports indicate that the insurgents are building their main bases in very remote areas unknown even to local tribesmen. The change in operational strategy also requires the staging area for any attacks to be some distance away from the main bases.

The objective behind this ploy, according to intelligence sources, is that the security forces will restrict their follow-up operations within the vicinity of the staging area.

This means that the insurgents can slip into their main camps and rest without fear of being discovered.

Maj Jen Datuk Haji Hassan says the CTs have not been very active in getting material support from the local residents.

Instead, he says, the insurgents preferred to retreat into the deep interior where the fertile land will allow them to grow a variety of crops, the rivers will give them abundant catches of fish and the jungle will provide them with wildlife for fresh meat.

Like their counterparts at the Malaysia-Thai border, the insurgents in the State are involved in extortion to support the purchase of arms and ammunitions or to obtain badly-needed materials to carry out their plan of attrition against the security forces, he adds.

They have successfully extorted timber loggers in the Sungai Paku, Sungai Iran, Sungai Menangah, Sungai Mecham and Sungai Iban areas which come under the 2nd Bureau's jurisdiction.

The amount that they have collected over the last two years exceeds \$200,000.

Guerrillas of the 1st Bureau are also involved in the same practice in Lundu.

It is also a known fact to the military authorities that there has been talk of a unified command for the two bureaus which currently operate individually.

"So far nothing concrete has materialised. This is probably because of communication problems between the two sides, especially when one is at the extreme end of Sarawak and another in the middle of the State," says the General.

"We also know there has not been any help from foreign Communist powers, either materially or morally. What we know is that broadcasts from Suara Revolusi Malaya based in Peking are just about all that they get from the outside."

Sanctuary

He says the war against the CTs is not yet over.

He adds military and civilian anti-Communist efforts must be sustained to keep the threat in check.

"Any misconceptions that there is no threat because the State is so peaceful and developing should be erased. The same attitude prevailed in Peninsular Malaya in 1960 when 500 members of the Communist Party of Malaya disappeared into the Betong salient sanctuary, followed by years of peace and prosperity."

"Nine years later the same force has grown to a 3,000 well-trained and well-armed guerrilla unit that went on the offensive."

SARAWAK, INDONESIA SHARE COMMUNIST PROBLEM

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 14 Nov 83 p 5

[Text] COMMUNIST insurgency is a common problem for both Indonesia and Malaysia, the commander of Kalimantan Barat's 12th Military District (Kodam 12), Brig. Jen. I. B. Sujana, says.

Thus, North Kalimantan Communist Party cadres who cross the border into Indonesian Kalimantan will be equally hunted down by the Indonesian Armed Forces or Tentera Nasional Indonesia (TNI), he adds.

"Communism is as unpalatable to Indonesians as it is to Malaysians."

Brig. Jen. Sujana assures that every step will be taken to deny NKCP members from using Indonesian border areas as resting and hiding grounds.

"We will not hesitate to act against their bases once we come to know of their existence. This is clearly seen in Operasi Kemudi where TNI and the Malaysian Armed Forces moved in to destroy a major camp of the NKCP's 2nd Bureau.

"The close relations between the two countries have also allowed the two armed forces to pursue fleeing CTs into each other's territory without any red tape. This has been instrumental in checking the expansion of communism in Sarawak, especially, and Indonesian Kalimantan in general."

The general feels that with the CTs dwindling to a small force the elimination of NKCP remnants becomes more difficult, especially in view of the vastness of the Sarawak-Indonesia border.

Troops familiar with open confrontation with the CTs before and after Operasi Seri Aman will now have to adjust to a more limited and protracted guerilla warfare.

CSO: 4200/273

BANK ISLAM GETS LIBYAN ACCOUNT

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRaits TIMES in English 15 Nov 83 p 5

[Text]

KUALA LUMPUR,
Mon. — A Libyan or-
ganisation, the Call to
Islam Society, has
opened an investment
account with Bank Is-
lam here with an ini-
tial deposit of US
\$250,000 (about
\$550,000).

The account was
opened on behalf of the
society by the Libyan
Ambassador to Malaysia,
Mr Ali Suleiman Alau-
jadi, this morning in
what has been described
as yet another display of
support for Islamic or-
ganisations in this coun-
try by Libya.

Libya was also the first
Islamic nation to award
scholarships to three stu-
dents to the Islamic Uni-
versity earlier this year.

Bank Islam's manag-
ing director, Dr Abdul
Halim Haji Ismail, said
the opening of the ac-
count by the Libyan so-
ciety was the first non-
resident account of such
a substantial amount.

"We hope to attract
more organisations and
financial institutions
from other Islamic coun-
tries."

He said it was the
bank's intention to, after
consolidating its position
locally, attract foreign
investors.

CSO: 4200/273

GOVERNMENT TO MANDATE QUARTERLY SPENDING

Kuala Lumpur: NEW BRAZIL TIMES In English 18 Nov 83 p 5

KUALA LUMPUR. Thurs. Government departments and agencies will be required to submit quarterly statements of expenditure for scrutiny by the Finance Ministry - part of an effort by the Government to ensure money allocated to them is productively spent.

Those found spending money unnecessarily or overspending will be penalised.

Finance Minister Tengku Razaleigh Hamzah said this at a post Budget question and answer session after his speech at a dinner hosted by the Malaysian Institute of Directors last night.

He was replying to a question on what were the steps being taken by the Government to adjust to difficult times.

Tengku Razaleigh said there were no new mechanisms but, where possible, the Government would realign expenditure programmes to available resources. In order to cut costs where necessary it would allow essential expenditure on a rescheduled basis.

In addition, there would be measures such as rescheduling or postponing projects with long gestation periods. For ongoing projects, the Government would re-negotiate with contractors for longer repayment sched-

rules

Assistance

When asked why the 1984 Budget had not provided any tax resources to support development of small industries, agriculture and other activities important to the small man (although his Budget speech had stated this need), Tengku Razaleigh said the Ministry was currently designing a package to assist small industries but this had yet to be finalised.

"We are toying with the idea of providing tax incentives to small industries and the Companies Act is going to be amended to cater for this need," he said.

"The measures could possibly include monetary and fiscal assistance for the small man."

However, he noted that these industries did not actually need any tax shelter but the emphasis should instead be on providing them with the proper infrastructure. A special committee under the Trade Ministry was studying their needs and an announcement might be made soon, he added.

On the question of reducing subsidies, especially that for diesel which was said to be benefiting many who did not merit this assistance, the Minister said such measures were "already in the current Budget but were not announced as

there were still some loose ends to tie."

An announcement on the matter could be expected by the end of this year when the Ministry completes a scheme to assist some selected industries which need this kind of assistance.

He pointed out that the Government spent \$1.3 billion in 1982 on diesel subsidy and was expected to pay between \$750 to \$850 million this year. Even if this subsidy was withdrawn next year, the Government would still have to bear about \$280 million of the cost.

Tengku Razaleigh also disclosed that the Finance Ministry was devising a scheme to implement more efficient and tighter collection of taxes, both from individuals and corporations.

Tax structure

The Government was also considering changing the tax structure for individuals but this was not appropriate at the moment due to the present economic slowdown.

He explained that the lowering of taxes on video recorders, criticised as being not relevant to the poor, was to deploy manpower to more essential areas. The high duties on these appliances had encouraged smuggling before, and more personnel had to be employed to prevent this.

GERAKAN SUPPORTS CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 14 Nov 83 p 9

[Text] PENANG, Sun.--The Gerakan has committed its support within the Barisan Nasional for the Constitutional amendments, its national adviser, Dr Lim Chong Eu said here today.

Addressing the Penang Gerakan liaison assembly, Dr Lim, who is also the Chief Minister, said the issue of the Constitutional amendments could be resolved with an understanding of the system of constitutional monarchy.

"The Gerakan together with Umno, MCA, MIC and others in the Barisan Nasional will try to resolve the issue and we are confident that if the issue is understood there will be no crisis."

He said the Constitutional amendments issue was of paramount importance and should be understood fully in terms of the sovereignty of the rulers under the constitutional monarchy system which ensures parliamentary democracy in Malaysia.

Dr Lim urged Gerakan members to uphold the Federal Constitution and the tenets of the Rukunegara.

He reminded Gerakan members that they should envisage a scenario of "Gerakan minus Chong Eu" and think of what would happen to Penang in 10 to 15 years' time.

He thanked the Gerakan members for giving him full support as the Chief Minister.

Stability

"Other Chief Ministers and Menteris Besar wish they could get the same support from their party."

He said in Malaysia the political stability in the past 27 years must be correctly attributed to the strength of Umno around which constellates the other Barisan Nasional parties.

In Penang, its stability was based on the strength of the Gerakan around which constellated the other parties of the Barisan Nasional, he said.

Dr Lim said Penang under the Gerakan Government from 1969 to the present had seen peace and progress unparalleled in the post Independence period of 1957-69 where the people faced many trials and tribulations.

He said many of the objectives of the Gerakan's manifesto in 1969 had since been achieved, including job creation, the factories in the free trade zone, the Penang Bridge and the 65-storey Kompleks Tun Abdul Razak urban centre.

The achievement of Penang, he said, had been used by many States and cities in this part of the world to compare their success or failure in the 70s and 80's.

He said party members should relate to the people and make up their mind on what they wanted in electing the party leaders to build on Gerakan's achievements.

The Gerakan's objective was to have 250,000 members by the year 1985 but an increase in numbers must be matched by good organisation and discipline.

CSO: 4200/273

MAHATHIR DENIES BAN ON TRAVEL TO IRAN

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 16 Nov 83 p 2

[Text]

SHAH ALAM, Tues. -- The Government has no plans to ban Malaysians from travelling to Iran, Datuk Seri Dr Mahathir Mohamad said today.

Responding to questions from newsmen on whether there are plans to introduce the ban, the Prime Minister said: "As far as I know, no."

"I have only read about it (the ban) from newspapers. What has been written is not an official stand."

The Prime Minister said the Government had never mentioned the name of the country, during a recent disclosure that a foreign country was trying to export Islamic revolution to Malaysia.

The Government, he said had not taken any official steps to ban travel to any new country except to those places where Malaysians are restricted from travelling.

Bernama recently announced that the Government may ban Malay-

sians from travelling to Iran.

Quoting high-placed sources, the agency reported the measure was being considered to counter the subversive activities of Iran which was trying to export its Islamic revolution through armed struggle and to topple the legitimate Government here.

Deputy Prime Minister Datuk Musa Hitam recently disclosed that a foreign country was trying to export the Islamic revolution to Malaysia with the aim of overthrowing the Government and abolishing the institution of constitutional monarchy.

He had added that several Malaysians, especially those from the Opposition parties had been invited to attend seminars organised by this nation.

The Government would go all out to counter any attempts by a foreign country to overthrow the Government.

(S): 4200/273

DAYAK STRIKE-AHEAD IN SARAWAK POLITICS

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 16 Nov 83 p 2

[Article by Palmao Toled]

[Text]

KUALA LUMPUR, Tues

There will be plenty of tension and verbal strife in Sarawak in the next five weeks - but the results of the polls will allow a resolution of the political crisis which has shaken the State since July.

The basic issue will be who commands the support of the Dayak community who comprise nearly 45 per cent of the population.

SNAP has traditionally represented this community and still claims to SNAP's strong position within the ruling State Barisan rests on this claim.

Parti Bumiputra Dayak Sarawak, (PBDS), a breakaway group formed by a young, educated and mainly Iban leadership last July, also claims the support of the Dayak community.

PBDS will challenge SNAP head-on in 18 majority-Dayak seats in the coming elections. PBDS, which applied to join the Barisan and was rejected on the SNAP veto, will expect to be admitted if they succeed in the elections. The decision of the Barisan leadership on the composition of the governing coalition will no doubt be shaped by the decision of the voters.

Both Datuk Seri Dr Mahathir and Sarawak Chief Minister Datuk Amar Taib have made it clear that it is essential to have a Dayak voice in

State level decision making

There are 48 seats in the Sarawak State Assembly with Barisan holding 45 and three held by independents. Within the Barisan, Parti Perak Bumiputra Bersatu (PBB) won 18, (all of the seats it contested), SNAP held 16, and SUPP held 11.

New party

The independents were all rebel Barisan leaders.

Since the formation of the PBDS, the SNAP representation has been reduced to six seats.

SNAP is led by veteran warhorse, Datuk James Wong, who has been in Opposition (when he spent a period in detention) and then in Government for 20 years.

SNAP is going for broke in this election. SNAP's refusal to compromise on the expulsion of Datuk Daniel Tajem, one of the Sarawak Deputy Chief Ministers, triggered the crisis in July in which nine State Assemblymen and three MPs including Federal Minister Datuk Leo Moggie, left SNAP to form the new party.

SNAP rejected an electoral compromise put forward by Chief Minister Datuk Patinggi Amar Taib last month and insisted on contesting all of the 18 seats it contested in the 1979 elections.

This has brought it into

conflict with both SUPP and Tisti who have laid claim to Padungan and Tasik Biru, the two seats SNAP lost to Independents in 1979.

PBDS on the other hand has been using its influence at Federal level and close personal relationships with PHB leaders at State level to present an image of compromise.

Given SNAP's record of intransigence over the past five months it would not be surprising if both Federal and State Barisan leaders hope that the PBDS claim to represent the Dayak community is vindicated at the polls.

For the State leaders, declaring an early election when the term of the Assembly expires only next September, has the advantage of allowing a speedy resolution of the Sarawak crisis. But for PBDS supporters it has the disadvantage that the newly formed party has had little time to organise its longhouse supporters.

But an election campaign now has another advantage. Barisan wiped the board in the State elections of 1979, winning all seats. Last year, however, DAP won a parliamentary seat against the mainly Chinese SUPP.

The DAP intends to contest at least 10 State seats in this election and SUPP leaders are clearly worried about the inroads they have been making into its constituencies.

An early election will catch the national DAP leadership on the hop, since they are fully stretched trying to regain the prestigious Beremban seat on the Peninsula. It will be a weary set of DAP campaigners who will arrive in Kuching in early December.

At a July 21 Ministry of Finance dinner, Minister Tengku Razaleigh Hamzah said the government had no intention to increase taxes this year, but was looking at ways to trim the public sector budget for next year.

He also said the available resources were being used to combat inflation, which was currently projected to end at 8.5 per cent this year.

Concerning the budget, he said the government had to consider the need to increase taxes to combat inflation, but that the government was not yet ready to do so.

On July 21, the Ministry of Finance dinner was held and the government's budget was discussed. The dinner was organized by the Ministry of Finance and the Malaysian Institute of Accountants.

At the dinner, the Minister of Finance said the government had no intention to increase taxes this year, but was looking at ways to trim the public sector budget for next year.

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The main topic of the dinner was the government's budget, which was expected to be "counter-cyclical" to help combat the slow economic growth and inflation.

The government's budget for 1985 is expected to be "counter-cyclical" to combat the slow economic growth and inflation. With oil and gas and Malaysia's projected growth of 3.5 per cent, the budget will be "counter-cyclical" to combat the slow economic growth and inflation.

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estimates on import of machinery and transport equipment is 43 per cent of total imported commodity for this year and the next.

The export of machinery and transport equipment is 17 per cent of the total exported commodities for this year and 19 per cent for next year.

To plug the burgeoning outflow of invisible trade, forecasted to rise to \$2.52 billion next year, the private sector "should seriously consider" the shipping and insurance incentives offered.

He expected the balance of payments position, after taking a severe beating in the previous two years, to improve this year and next. But he cautioned that unstable interest rates and lingering protectionism would not help the already "slow path" of world economic recovery.

Though the "countercyclical budget strategy" had worked in earlier years, future trends would prepare the Malaysian economy "to weather any adverse possibilities and also to seize opportunities for further growth," he said.

The dinner was part of a casual "post-budget talk" in which other guests also spoke on the implications of the 1984 Budget.

Outflow

The private sector was also expected to find the budget to be a good production for increased investment in the private sector. "It makes a timely sense to continue investment in the private sector," he said.

On July 21, the Ministry of Finance dinner was held and the government's budget was discussed.

Kuala Lumpur, 15 May 1981 (to English 14 May 81 p 2)

(M10) (revised 14 May 81)

(Text)

KUALA LUMPUR, Sun - Several projects postponed or suspended last year due to the economic drive will remain in deep freeze because the Ministry of Defence's allocation for the next fiscal year has been slashed by about \$1 billion.

The Ministry has been given a sum of about \$1.2 billion for operating and \$901 million for development expenditure. The cut by the Treasury comes mostly from the development rather than the operating expenditure.

The development expenditure was trimmed down by three per cent.

Deputy Defence Minister Abang Abu Bakar Mustapha confirmed today that several projects postponed last year could not be launched in 1981 because of the large cuts in the defence budget.

Some of the projects included the Royal Malaysian Air Force's Gong Kedah air base in Pasir Putih, Kelantan, and the purchase of additional supersonic fighters to boost the RMAF's fleet of F5Es at Butterworth.

Priority

The Subang RMAF air base adjoining the international airport would also be affected with its completion expected to be in 1985 instead of next year. Some of the remaining construction packages would also be trimmed.

"The air force will be able to use the base by 1985 but some of the facilities originally planned for the project will have to go. These facilities, however, cannot be disclosed."

Abang Abu Bakar said the army's purchase of a West German Marder medium-battle tank would again be postponed.

The army's proposed Combat Centre to house the Kota Tinggi-based Army Training Centre (Pulada), which has to make way for development projects by the Johore State Government, had not been spared the cut.

Some new army bases were also listed under projects likely to be deferred until funds were available.

The Deputy Defence Minister said that priority projects like housing for the soldiers and officers would not be postponed since accommodation was an immediate

problem and part of the Armed Forces' welfare.

He said the construction of the accommodation units could be done by the Armed Forces or through the private sector.

Other projects like the multi-million ringgit Lumut naval base now in the final stages of construction would not suffer from the cut.

The Ministry's new \$120 million headquarters now in the final stages of construction would also be spared.

"Contracts for defence equipment like the army's armoured personnel carriers and light tanks and the navy's minesweepers, corvettes and offshore patrol vessels will go on. So will the purchase of the air force's A-4 McDonnell Douglas Skyhawk ground fighter attack aircraft."

Abang Abu Bakar also said that the Ministry would try to cut down its day-to-day expenses to ensure that its limited operating expenditure was well spent.

Measures to reduce expenses drawn up during last year's economic drive were expected to be continued for both the operating and development expenditure.

VOMD HITS FAILURE OF ANTIDRUG CAMPAIGN

BK211617 (Clandestine) Voice of Malayan Democracy in Malay 1215 GMT 19 Dec 83

["News Report": "This Mahathir Government Cannot Contain Drug Abuse"]

[Text] The antidrug campaign, which was launched nationwide by Mahathir on 19 February, has exceeded the 6-month time limit he set. However, the number of drug addicts recorded by the government throughout the country has increased from 79,000 in February to more than 87,900 in July this year.

In order to cover up the failure of the campaign, Deputy Prime Minister Musa Hitam, who is concurrently the minister of home affairs and chairman of the antidrug enforcement body of the National Security Council, has met with newspaper and mass media representatives, social welfare officials, religious leaders, political party leaders, and heads of government departments and agencies to discuss ways to continue the antidrug campaign. He also met with more than 100 members of the Journalists Association in the prime minister's office and urged them to cooperate with the government to combat drug abuse.

Since the launching of the nationwide antidrug campaign, government officials in various states have also joined in the antidrug propaganda in various forms. To show the so-called government desire to eliminate drugs, members of the police force have also been assigned in various places to arrest suspected drug addicts and traffickers. The courts have also imposed fines, jail terms and even death sentences against drug addicts and traffickers under the newly introduced Dangerous Drug Act.

Despite this, the facts over the last 6 months have shown that the campaign has not only failed to achieve satisfactory results, but, on the contrary, drug abuse has become more rampant and the number of drug addicts has increased further. During a meeting in September to discuss the fight against drug abuse, the minister of land and regional development, Rais Yatim, who is also the chairman of PEMADAM [National Association Against Drug Abuse], publicly admitted failure and suggested that persons found in possession of drugs be detained under the Internal Security Act in the future.

Why is the number of drug traffickers increasing and the amount of drugs confiscated by police rising even though police are arresting them at anytime and sentencing them to death? According to figures given by certain members of the

public, the number of drug abuse cases, especially in the urban areas, has now reached a frightening level.

Let us take the urban areas as an example. Drug addicts can easily buy drugs at any time and at any place. Officials of the drug rehabilitation centers have said that almost every day members of the public can read newspaper reports about confiscation of drugs by the police. However, those arrested are actually small-time traffickers, and cases of confiscation are also small while the big-time traffickers, who handle the distribution of drugs behind the screen, move freely and are immune from the law.

Based on their experience in performing their duties, the officials have disclosed corruption, dirty tricks and secret links between the national front government officials and senior police officials and the drug traffickers. Officials of the drug rehabilitation centers have correctly pointed out that if the government seriously wants to eliminate drugs, the first thing it has to do is eliminate the most dangerous enemy of all, namely corruption.

Although the disclosure of the officials is incomplete, one fact they gave is that certain officials of the national front government used their power to accept bribes in large amounts from drug traffickers. Thus, directly or indirectly, they take part in drug distribution and trafficking. In the anti-drug campaign they continue to collaborate with drug traffickers, causing the ups and downs of drug circulation in the country to continue. The national front government is not paying attention to or taking steps against the problem. They only keep shouting the slogan: Combat drugs. Isn't this irresponsible?

In view of the seriousness of drug abuse in our country, Deputy Prime Minister Musa Hitam reluctantly admitted the failure of the nationwide antidrug campaign during a meeting with representatives of private companies at the end of September. Because of this, he asked the private companies to help the government and stressed that combating drugs is the responsibility of all sectors. By providing them with many conditions, he urged private companies to join the so-called government antidrug campaign programs, including assigning officials in their companies as voluntary advisers along with financing training programs or courses for the volunteers; providing facilities for physical exercise and sports in areas known as drug areas; encouraging them to hold exhibitions and poster competitions; and financing the screening of educational films on drugs.

Apart from that, Musa Hitam wants them to set up more rehabilitation and drug control centers, to finance workshops in rehabilitation and drug control centers, to finance workshops in rehabilitation centers, and to donate skills and professional training facilities. They can also donate libraries or reading materials to rehabilitation and drug control centers and hold various arts and sports activities such as arts exhibitions or soccer tournaments and so forth.

And then he presumes, quite seriously, that many of the rehabilitated drug addicts returned to their old habits because they could not find jobs after they rejoined society. For this reason, he has asked private companies to provide them with jobs; otherwise, government efforts to combat drug abuse will fail.

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It was reported that PEMADAM was asking private companies to donate money and join the antidrug campaign. However, during a period of 3 months from the beginning of July up to the end of September, PEMADAM received only 250,000 ringgit worth of donations from the private sector. The companies welcomed the campaign with a cool attitude as they feel it is a burden to them.

In view of this, Musa Hitam tried to convince them about the campaign. The purpose was nothing more than to pressure and exploit the private sector by making it shoulder the major responsibility and finance the program to combat drug abuse. Is this not a dirty trick by Musa Hitam to evade the responsibility for the failure of the government antidrug campaign and leave it to the private companies to shoulder the burden?

If we study the root of the problem, the cause of drug abuse is the result of the deteriorating morality of the people resulting from the conduct of the reactionary government in oppressing patriotic and progressive forces; banning patriotic and progressive cultural, sports and artistic activities, and letting rotten Western culture rampage throughout our country.

On the other hand, the introduction of a reactionary new economic policy by the national front government, which inherited the robe of the British imperialists, has made the gap between rich and poor even wider. This has brought about a serious disaster to the people of our country, while children of big shots and the rich live a lavish life. Many young people from middle class families, especially students who have just graduated from schools, have met forced unemployment. These young people, who feel they have no future, have fallen into moral decadency. Many among them have tried to seek ways to satisfy themselves by becoming drug addicts and the like. In their antidrug campaign, Mahathir and Musa Hitam have failed to mention [words indistinct] and the responsibility of the government toward serious drug abuse. They, on the contrary, blamed innocent parents, schools and private companies and became their victims.

Drug abuse is a social ill. As long as the unpopular and undemocratic two M's [Mahathir and Musa Hitam] government does not alter its policy, drug trafficking and drug addiction cannot be eliminated. Drug abuse will continue no matter how the antidrug campaign is conducted.

CSO: 4213/96

SELF-SUFFICIENCY IN STEEL URGED

Kuala Lumpur BUSINESS TIMES in English 19 Nov 83 p 1

[Text]

MALAYSIA'S iron and steel industry must strive to achieve self-sufficiency so as to lessen the country's dependence on overseas supplies and at the same time break into the export market.

On its part, the government would ensure that viable and well-conceived projects would receive the help, the facilities and the incentives that they deserved. Trade and Industry Minister Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen said yesterday.

The Minister was opening a seminar organised by the Malaysian Iron and Steel Industry Federation (MISIF).

To achieve the objectives of the government's industrialisation programme, the iron and steel industry must build up skills through acquisition of modern technology, spend more on research and development and engage in bulk purchase of raw materials at the lowest price and sell overseas in bulk to areas

of high demand.

He assured manufacturers that the government would be supportive in their efforts to develop, expand and modernise - particularly in the ancillary and supporting activities - but incentives must be earned and not expected on a silver platter.

He said the objective of self-sufficiency must be pursued, "be it in raw materials, intermediate or finished iron and steel products."

There would, however, be a need to strike a balance between local production and the optimal capacity for a viable industry, he added.

Commenting on criticisms against protecting the local iron and steel industry, Tengku Rithauddeen said it might well be true that "we are in fact passing the burden of higher costs to our consumers."

"However, as we are aware of international practices, if we remove

tariff protection or do not develop our own industries, we could be at the mercy of overseas suppliers who could impose very high prices, especially at times of international shortages.

"Thus, during a boom period, when such shortages are likely to occur on an international scale, we may find the momentum of our manufacturing sector stunted because of the lack of the required raw materials."

The government was committed to assist the development of the iron and steel industry because of its importance to the economy.

The various projects being undertaken by the Heavy Industries Corporation of Malaysia (Hicom) - eg the direct/billets plant at Telok Kalang in Terengganu and the merchant hot briquetted iron plant in Labuan, Sabah - are located in less developed areas.

These projects would create considerable mul-

tiplier effects within the area they were located and there would be scope for investment in ancillary and supporting industries.

In terms of future direction, the basic industries - sponge iron, steel bars, tin-plating operation - were already in operation, he said.

"What we may need in the future, subject to demand and feasibility, is the establishment of a cold rolling mill, hot rolling mill and a seamless pipe mill. These will bring us in line with some of the developed countries," he said.

He also envisaged the local manufacture of engines for motor-cycles and four-wheelers if the private sector was bold enough to accept the challenge.

"If countries such as South Korea and Spain have achieved this, there is no reason why the same destiny cannot await Malaysia, if not in this decade at least in the next," he said.

CSO: 4200/271

KEDAH GOVERNMENT TO PROBE USE OF SHI'ITE TEXTBOOKS

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 14 Nov 83 p 1

[Text]

ALOR STAR, Sun. —
The State Government will investigate reports that certain private religious schools received books on Shi'ite Islamic teachings which are believed to have been distributed by certain quarters with contacts in a Middle East country.

"We are taking a serious view of such activities as the distribution of these books may have been done with ulterior motives," the chairman of the State Religious Affairs Committee, Datuk Abdullah Ismail, said today.

Datuk Abdullah was commenting on a report that a few religious schools here have been given free books on Shi'ite Islamic teachings.

The report said it was believed that at least four schools in the State had been receiving books on these teachings in the past.

He said there were 35 religious secondary schools in the State, of which 25 had been taken over by the State Government since 1981.

There were a total of 331 teachers and 1,025 students in these schools. Five more schools were in the process of being taken over by the State Government.

Datuk Abdullah said the motives of those involved in such activities should be investigated as the majority of Muslims in the country followed Sunni teachings on Islam.

"If the Shi'ite teachings are spread among the Muslims in the country they are bound to cause disunity and friction among the people."

CSO: 4200/273

TERENGGANU POVERTY RATE OVER 60 PERCENT

Kuching SARAWAK TRIBUNE in English 13 Nov 83 p 3

[Text]

Kuala Terengganu, Sat. — Nearly 63 percent of rural residents and 44 percent of urban residents in Terengganu are living in poverty. Deputy State Secretary Haji Mazlan Hashim said.

He said the overall poverty rate for Terengganu was 60.1 percent, a high incidence in which nearly all traditional kampungs were classified as being under the poverty level.

He said this when opening a course for officers involved in the development of traditional kampungs in the Central Terengganu Development Authority (Ketengah) region yesterday. The course was held at the Institute for Public Administration (INTAN) East Coast region campus at Kemaman.

He told the officers they were entrusted with the grave responsibility

of developing traditional kampungs which were isolated and suffering from many privations.

He described the launching of the traditional kampung development programme as a challenge in the achievement of new economic policy (NEP) goals.

He pointed out that poverty-eradication efforts should not be confined to only generation of employment opportunities and other economic activities but should also include provision of social and public amenities.

Haji Mazlan identified health and education as the crucial factors in efforts to improve the living standard of the people, particularly in the rural areas.

He commended Ketengah, the Universiti Sains Malaysia and INTAN for organizing the courses.

CSO: 4200/271

REDUCED IMPORT OF STEEL BARS, RODS FAVORED

Kuala Lumpur BUSINESS TIMES in English 19 Nov 83 p 1

[Text] THE Malaysian Iron and Steel Industry Federation (MISIF) yesterday urged the government to curb the import of steel bars and secondary wire rod products to overcome difficulties faced by local manufacturers.

Encik Abdul Halim Rejab, president of MISIF, directed this appeal to Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen when the Minister of Trade and Industry opened the seminar on the iron and steel industry in Kuala Lumpur.

He said the local iron and steel industry was severely affected by the lack of demand due to recession.

There are presently six steel rolling mills operating in Malaysia with a combined production capacity of 900,000 tonnes a year. Based on the planned expansion of these mills, the output would be increased to one million tonnes a year by 1985.

With total demand at normal times averaging around 600,000 tonnes a year and anticipated demand growth rate of around 11-12 per cent, there would be an excess capacity of steel bars of 300,000 to 400,000 tonnes a year up to 1990.

"This situation shows that Malaysia should not have any shortage of steel bars for its construction industry at least up to 1990. This also shows there is no case for allowing any imports of steel bars or even the setting up of any new rolling mills," Encik Abdul Halim said.

Referring to the government's steel policy, he warned that over investments would result in over capacity and inefficient allocation of scarce resources.

Noting the government's move to set up the sponge iron and billet plant in Terengganu, he said the next step in the development of the iron and steel industry should be directed towards the manufacture of more flat and specialised steel products rather than steel bars and rods.

Encik Abdul Halim said although local wire products producers were given adequate protection, they were unable to compete with secondary wire products which were allowed to be freely imported into the country.

There are about 40 wire products producers in the country who convert wire rods into wire mesh, nails, barbed wires, wire netting, core wire of electrodes, bolts and nuts, and wire ropes and chains for various users.

He also called for the setting up of a foundry research and technology centre to speed up the modernisation and growth of the industry which was an integral part of the development towards heavy industries.

At present, they are mostly left on their own, backward and inadequately equipped, relying mostly on their own experience and outside research institutions for guidance.

CSO: 4200/271

HEAVY INDUSTRIES CORPORATION PLANS INTEGRATED STEEL PLANT

Kuala Lumpur BUSINESS TIMES in English 21 Nov 83 p 1

[Text] THE Heavy Industries Corporation of Malaysia (Hicom) plans to set up an integrated steel plant, starting with the production of steel and down to the various intermediate steel raw materials.

Hicom chairman Tan Sri Jamil Jan said on Saturday the plant would be implemented in phases depending on the feasibility of each phase after taking into account all factors.

Hicom, he added, was also looking into the production of steel to be turned into billets and blooms and cold rolling of sheets and coils for galvanised sheets, drums, appliances, car panels and possibly some grades of black coil for tin planting.

Other phases such as the production of slabs and plates would be planned for implementation at a later stage, he announced at a seminar on The Malaysian iron and steel industry towards the year 2000 in Kuala Lumpur.

Hicom expects the development of the iron and steel industry and related processing industries to feature prominently in its investment plan in the next few years.

Tan Sri Jamil said some products such as quality steel pipes for the petroleum industry and other uses and sections for the construction industry were also planned for production.

Hicom was also seriously looking into the feasibility of establishing big scale foundry and forging facilities for the production of parts and components for the transport, mining and other industries.

These projects will have iron and steel casting facilities, machining facilities, and forging and press lines.

The iron and steel castings are mainly to service the car industry, (e.g. wheel nuts, brake drums, brake shoes, cylinder blocks, manifolds), cement and quarry mills, railway, tractors undercarriage parts, and the requirements of the engineering industries.

Initially, the foundry shop will have a capacity of 10,000 tonnes a year and will be expanded to 25,000 tonnes a year in the second phase.

The forging shop, according to Tan Sri Jamil, would have an initial production capacity of 13,000 tonnes a year and would be expanded to 20,000 tonnes a year in the second phase.

Hicom envisaged that these projects would serve to fill the vacuum in the present development of the iron and steel industry besides accelerating the pace for the eventual growth of an integrated steel complex.

"It is Hicom's objective to lead the iron and steel industry to greater heights so as to achieve the eventual objective of industrialisation of the country through heavy, medium, small and servicing industries," he added.

Tan Sri Jamil said Hicom was also encouraging the growth and development of both the iron and steel and engineering related industries that utilise semi-finished steel products.

Malaysia should not stop at basic steel but should develop down-stream industries and enjoy benefits which could be derived from the manufacture of finished steel products such as machines, equipment, vehicles, and capital goods.

Tan Sri Jamil said while Hicom would concentrate on the production of basic and intermediate iron and steel products, the field is wide open for others to play their role in other down-stream industries.

The opportunities in the iron and steel industry, according to him, are vast and waiting to be developed.

The private sector and Hicom could complement each other and exploit these opportunities for the benefit of the people and the country, he said.

CSO: 4200/271

SENIOR RESIGNATION FROM DAVAO KBL MAY PROMPT OTHERS

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 4 Dec 83 p 35

[Text]

DAVAO CITY. — The resignation of senior provincial board member Rolando C. Marcial from the Kilusang Bagong Lipunan (KBL) last Saturday has triggered a political crisis within the ranks of the ruling party in the province of Davao del Norte.

His resignation, according to well-informed sources, is expected to be followed by those of Vice Gov. Gelacio G. Gementiza and provincial board member Ruperto Gonzaga of the same province, which has been considered the stronghold of KBL regional vice chairman Don Antonio O. Florendo.

The resignation of Marcial and those of two other ranking provincial officials from the party in power caught many by surprise although it has been learned previously

that not all was well within the provincial party hierarchy.

Once resigned from the KBL, the three provincial officials, who are considered political heavyweights in Davao del Norte, could become attractive opposition candidates for the Batasang Pambansa elections next year.

Senior board member Marcial declared that his resignation from the ruling party was motivated by his desire to participate in the discussion of public issues and freely express his views "without party constraints."

Marcial also bewailed the decision-making process of the KBL, saying that party members in the province "were never consulted" on matters affecting party or public interest. He added that in the rare occasions that

they were involved in party decisions, "their roles were limited to approving what has already been adopted by the party hierarchy."

In his letter of "irrevocable resignation" addressed to region XI KBL vice-chairman Florendo, board member Marcial said that "after some soulsearching, I have decided that I cannot agree to, much more defend and support, this undemocratic management of party affairs."

He added that "I can confidently state that I am not alone in entertaining this view. The party's 'silent majority' likewise does." He also expressed hope that his resignation may help awaken the party "to be more responsive to the imperative call of the times — justice, peace, democracy and freedom." — GMA

CSO: 4200/268

PHILIPPINES

CHINESE FACE RACISM FOR SUPPORTING MARCOS

HK190146 Hong Kong HONG KONG STANDARD in English 19 Dec 83 p 1

[Text] Chinese in the Philippines are being "racially discriminated" by President Ferdinand Marcos' dissidents because of their support for the president, according to a Chinese leader in Manila.

However, the leader, who asked not to be named, said racism on the whole was not as bad as in Indonesia or Malaysia.

Citing a recent incident, he said a mini anti-Chinese demonstration was held in the southern city of Davao, Mindanao, early this month.

The leader said the demonstration was organised by a small group of dissidents hit by the recent economic crisis that followed the assassination of opposition leader, Mr Benigno Aquino, in August.

However, he emphasised that labelling this act as "racial discrimination was a bit too strong" for most Filipinos were "very friendly."

"after all, unlike the situation faced by the Chinese in Indonesia and Malaysia, our president strongly looks after our interests.

"He is the best president we have so far.... We support him 100 percent."

The leader added he personally felt that "racism" in the Philippines is merely confined to a "very, very small group" backed by dissidents. They are not only jealous of the Chinese, who control 60 percent of the economy, but also hate them because of their support of the Marcos regime.

Asked about a sudden outflow of Chinese capital to Taiwan and Singapore, the leader replied: "It's not because we have lost faith in President Marcos, we are merely trying to protect our interests.

"But money is beginning to flow back to the Philippines now."

In what is seen as a move to strengthen Chinese-Filipino ties, the Chinese Chamber of Commerce recently launched a cheap-sale programme to help the needy, who have been hit by inflation.

Recent panic buying has resulted in shortages of basic consumer goods.

The spokesman said the sales drive was not confined to Chinese in the country but extended to Filipinos as well.

He said unscrupulous merchants, including some Chinese, had been stocking up basic consumer goods hoping to reap huge profits.

Turning to the 21 August "riot," both the leader and the spokesman said it was merely a "demonstration" often seen in Europe and America.

During a recent press tour of Manila, a team of 20 Hong Kong journalists were shown round the capital in what was officially termed as "a tour to see for yourself the life of Manila."

For the moment, it appears that the "riot" of yesterday has been replaced by the Christmas spirit of shoppers crowding the city's wide array of department stores.

Not only department stores are experiencing a boom, those selling Aquino T-shirts and arm bands are also doing well.

CSO: 4200/293

PHILIPPINES

DAVAO DEL SUR COUNCILMAN CHARGES AFP ON DISAPPEARANCES

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 4 Dec 83 p 35

[Text] DIGOS, Davao del Sur — An opposition member of the municipal council of this capital town of Davao del Sur has denounced alleged acts of certain military personnel in preventing the exhumation of the bodies of three persons at the Digos municipal cemetery who were allegedly victims of "salvaging."

Kagawad Juanito Camasura, Jr., in a privilege speech during the municipal council's regular session last Thursday, disclosed that together with two lawyers, he accompanied the parents of the victims to the public cemetery to exhume the bodies which were allegedly burned in a shallow common grave but

were allegedly prevented by heavily armed soldiers.

He charged in his speech that three persons, namely, Roberto Ignacio, Emmanuel Rosales and a certain "Boy" Wabinga, were picked up by military men last week after the fatal shooting of P Lt. Roberto Merca and his bodyguard. He said that the three have since then disappeared.

Camasura revealed that the parents of Ignacio and Rosales went to the PC INP headquarters in Digos to inquire into the fate of their sons only to be told that they have been killed during the "Sunday morning shoot-out" last Nov. 20 during which Lt. Merca was kil-

led inside a barbershop in Digos.

The Digos opposition leader also said in his speech that the three dead bodies were brought to the town cemetery aboard a military vehicle early Monday morning and were "buried in one common shallow grave by the cemetery caretaker after their alleged execution Sunday night at Barangay Colorado."

According to Kagawad Camasura, "the cemetery caretaker, who is a municipal employee, can be considered an accomplice to the crime of triple murder, by assisting in the burying of the victims and concealing the evidence of the crime."

He explained that under the revised penal code, "when a person assists the criminals in concealing or hiding their crime, he is liable as an accessory to the commission of the offense." He added that the parents of the victims, in trying to exhume the bodies of their sons, were issued a permit to do so by the municipal health officer.

In assailing the military men who allegedly prevented the exhumation, Camasura stressed that the cemetery is owned and operated by the municipal government of Digos and is under the control of the local government and "not of the military." — GMA

CSO: 4200/268

NAVY CHIEF ACTIVATES NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION UNIT

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 3 Dec 83 p 31

[Article by E. T. Suarez]

[Text]

Rear Admiral Simeon M. Alejandro, chief of the Philippine Navy, has stressed that the present and future objective of his command is to streamline its administrative and management networks from the standpoint of economy, efficiency and effectiveness.

Speaking before the officers and men of the Naval Forces National Capital Region during its activation of the unit "entails neither additional fund allocation nor troop ceiling authorization."

"This ceremony is therefore a part of the continuum that envisions the complete functional integration within the command in the next few years," Alejandro said. "We recall that not too long ago we were witness to a similar ceremony with the activation of the Naval Forces Western Philippines. Our optimism is certainly not misplaced in expecting that our organizational plans

will fully materialize in the days to come."

Alejandro said the activation of the unit in the NCR is not a reaction to contemporary events but to improve further the command's structure, enhance the span of control and optimise the operational flexibility of existing assets and resources.

Admitting that the navy's expansion had created an imbalance in the various components of its strategy, he said it will proceed with its task of creating a credible stance that can respond to any exigency.

He congratulated Navy Capt. Emerson C. Tangan, first designated commander of the unit, for accepting the responsibility. He said that the unit, aside from its military duties, will guard the region's approaches and assist in its socio-economic activities. He said ships will be assigned to the unit.

CSO: 4200/268

FORMER PRESIDENT MACAPAGAL ON LIBERAL PARTY, STRONGER OPPOSITION

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 4 Dec 83 pp 1, 12

[Text]

Former President Diosdado Macapagal, titular head of the Liberal Party, said the opposition is united, and the current LP reorganization of its provincial units will strengthen the opposition.

Macapagal said the LP step of clarifying that it is not a part of the United Democratic Organizations (UNIDO) "does not mean disunity in the opposition."

On the contrary, he stressed, the LP move will strengthen the opposition because the opposition groups "will deal with each other on the basis of equality and not on an inequitable subordination of one party to another."

As an established party which has reared five of the six presidents of the country, Macapagal said, the LP welcomes continued dealings with new and other opposition groups like the UNIDO.

"for an authentic opposition uniting on an equal but not subordinate footing."

Macapagal also defended the LP move to reorganize its provincial and regional leadership. He said this is in accordance with the expressed wish of slain former Sen. Benigno S. Aquino Jr.

The former President quoted Aquino as saying, "We the LPs should first reorganize our grassroots organization for we can help the cause of the opposition better if our local chapters have become fully revitalized."

Macapagal's statement was released through Reynaldo T. Fajardo, LP spokesman and chairman of the LP Manila.

In a separate statement, Abraham F. Sarmiento, LP deputy secretary-general, denied a newspaper report that the LP is a part of the UNIDO.

The LP statement said that the party led by Macapagal, former Senators Gerardo Roxas, Jovito Salonga, and Aquino and Sarmiento led the boycott of elections and other political exercises under martial law and brought about the unification of the opposition groups.

Thus, the statement said, were born the National Union for Democracy and Freedom (NUDF), the National Union for Liberation (NUL), which succeeded in getting elected three governors, three city mayors, and other local officials in 1980, and the first United Democratic Organizations (UNIDO).

Sarmiento said the LP, along with the Justice for Aquino, Justice for All movement, the UNIDO, and the PDP-Laban, is campaigning to pressure top government officials into resigning. He said it is also preparing to take part in the next presidential election.

CSO: 4200/268

CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION STATEMENT ON IMF, WORLD BANK 'INTERFERENCE'

MANILA BULLETIN TODAY in English 4 Dec 83 p 36

[Statement issued by the Civil Liberties Union, signed by Hernando J. Abaya, chairman; and Luis R. Mauricio and Emilio de Peralta, Commissioners: "The Debt Crisis"]

[Text]

"The debt crisis which continues to convulse the country is in truth a crisis point in our national sovereignty and independence.

"The interference that we have had to suffer at the hands of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the impositions from them that we have had to swallow are now well known. Less known is the dictation we have to bear from the 350 foreign banks which have extended loans to the Marcos administration.

"Recently these foreign banks granted the Marcos administration's request for a 90-day extension of the period of payment of more than US\$3 billion loans. The

grace period ends on Jan. 16, 1984.

"In consideration of the grant of the moratorium period, the lending banks appointed a supervisory committee of 11 members, led by the Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company, whose task is to investigate, during the grace period, the state of the country's economy and finances and to draw up a financial plan for the Philippines in meeting its loan obligations. The other members of the committee are: the Bank of America, Citibank, Chase Manhattan Bank, Morgan Guarantee Trust Company of New York, Chemical Bank, Bank of Tokyo, Barclay's Bank International, Bank of

Montreal, Banque Nationale de Paris, and Deutsche Bank.

"Even before the supervisory committee has rendered its report, President Marcos has already been announcing implementation of its proposals.

"Judging from the fact that these banks, which count among the world's largest, are closely identified with the biggest industrial transnational corporations in the Philippines, their demands on the government are not limited to securing payment for their respective loans. They have raised the question of political stability and have advocated policies for the further expansion

of foreign capital in the Philippines. These are matters which pertain to the country's political direction as well as the main content of its national economy.

"Through the work of their supervisory committee, foreign banks now openly interfere in our key areas of policy-making which have far-reaching implications to our political and economic life. And they expect us to be grateful for it.

"The World Bank and IMF operations as they affect the Philippines and the activities of the 350 foreign banks through their supervisory committee evidently raise grave issues on the country's sovereign status."

CSO: 4200/268

DAILY DECRIES CONTINUANCE OF ANTISUBVERSION DECREES

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 5 Dec 83 p 6

[Editorial: "Question of Goodwill"]

[Text]

THE Revised Anti-Subversion Law and related decrees will be passed upon by the Batasang Pambansa because most of those decrees, if not all, will be incorporated in the proposed Penal Code of the Philippines, which has been returned to committee for further study.

Except for the Revised Anti-Subversion Law, which is a presidential decree, the other related decrees were enacted a day before the lifting of martial law. Naturally, all of them did not pass Batasan scrutiny. That does not matter, since the President was clothed with the authority to legislate. What is important is the view of obser-

vers that these decrees are palpably unconstitutional.

They deal with extreme severity against people who are accused of rebellion, sedition, and related offenses. For example, it has been pointed up that the law does not distinguish between attempted, frustrated, and consummated offenses and punishes rebellion and sedition with life imprisonment or death.

It has also been noted that upon conviction, a person is denied the rights of citizenship. This particular penalty may be considered cruel and unusual and, therefore, unconstitutional.

Some KBL assemblymen have indicated they

are in favor of the decrees. So we can expect a lively discussion in the legislature.

Even if the Batasan votes against the repeal of the questioned legislation, its validity will surely be tested before the Supreme Court, when the proper case arises. Hence, there is hardly any cause for worry.

But we believe that without the decrees the government is amply armed to cope with the evils sought to be avoided. The question is not so much the validity of the decrees but rather the image of unpopularity that

the decrees have cast on the administration.

CSO: 4200/268

COLUMNIST ANALYZES PROSPECT FOR PHILIPPINE COMMUNISM

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 4 Dec 83 p 6

[Column by Apolonio Batalla: "Attractiveness of Communism"]

[Text]

COMMUNISM, wherever it is going, an observation shared by non-tions of the people. But what are the takes root, stands out on the communist power holders in the chances in the long haul? premise that the people are im- Third World. Surprisingly, however, Communism has taken root in the poverished and are the victims of the attack on communism in many country, judging by the succession of injustice at the hands of a few. instances is directed more at the communist leadership. If Luis Taruc

Despite the attractiveness of the communist leaders than on the cir- has ceased to be communist and his gospel to the poor and the victims of circumstances that make communism generation has been neutralized, injustice, the progress of commun- a tempting alternative.

ism in the Third World has been That in effect is a shortsighted approach, nothing much more than rather slow. In Latin America, there a policy of convenience.

Cuba Nicaragua is suspected to be The danger in such an approach has sympathetic to communism or is has become palpable in such coun- about to be communist, but the tries as El Salvador, Nicaragua, and strength of communism in that Guatemala.

country is due less to the attractive- Moreover, in some Third World countries the fallacy of identifying ness of the gospel than to the oppres- simple leftists and simple opposi- siveness of the previous, dictatorial tionists as communists is commit- regime.

In Southeast Asia, Indochina has fallen under communist control but that became possible only after many years of war in Vietnam.

In Africa, some countries are friendly to the communist powers but they are not truly communist.

In general, the progress of communism in the soft underbelly of the Third World has been slow in relation to the impoverishment of the people and the reign of injustice. But we cannot tell the outcome in the future, for wherever there is poverty and widespread injustice done either by domestic politicians or foreigners, communism has a chance of gaining control.

It is an observation of long stand-

The anti-subversion law and the cognate laws are a defensive measure which though perceived to be necessary are an admission of the weakness of the government in relying solely on measures dealing with the root causes of communism. That weakness is shared by the other members of Asean. In all

Asian countries, there are special laws that deal harshly with communism, which shows its true color only when it controls the whole population.

This means that while some progress is being made to alleviate poverty, the result is not enough to ensure the ultimate defeat of communism.

That makes no-nonsense economic development all the more desirable. A high consciousness of the communist danger should give due importance to the wise allocation of resources and the administration of justice in all its forms.

COLUMNIST VIEWS CHANGES CONFRONTING 'RENASCENT' PARTY

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 5 Dec 83 p 6

[Column by Jesus Bigornia: "Liberal Party 'Comeback' No Laughing Matter"]

[Text]

LIKE Ichabod Crane of the American legend, the Liberal Party is emerging from a 12-year hibernation. Upon awakening, the New England sloth found himself in strange surroundings. The Redcoats were gone. So were old familiar places. Talk about the salt tax had given way to discussion of liberty, fraternity and equality. The American Revolution had passed him by. He had his work cut out to catch up with the times and his fellows.

In like manner, the once powerful party that dominated post-World War II politics in this country may awaken to more changes in the Philippine political landscape than it can cope with. For one thing, most of the stalwarts of the party had defected to the pro-Marcos Kilusang Bagong Lipunan (KBL). While President Marcos is alive, winning back such provincial leaders as the governors of Laguna and Nueva Ecija may well be an impossible prospect. Other leaders have, in the 12 years that the party has been moribund, formed alliances with the administration that would be difficult to break. Left of a once-formidable political machine after President Marcos picked out the more pliant and

reliable elements to beef up his own KBL were the flotsam and jetsam.

Reconstruction of the party is not, however, beyond attainment. Its restoration to a position of dominance is another story. The Liberal party is not lacking in potential. It could draw elements now opposed to the administration into its ranks, provided that it will not be directed or influenced by discredited leaders who bargained their independence for empty vanity. That younger elements of the erstwhile LP are in the vanguard of reconstruction augurs well for the opposition.

The renascent party should not be lacking in leadership. Such leading lights as former Sen. Jovito Salonga and others who fled to and sought political asylum in the United States during martial rule and who are reportedly returning home could serve as rallying point of the opposition. Salonga is highly respected, not alone for his intellectual prowess, but more so for moral rectitude. Lesser political figures are certain to surface to move the party from "Square One" to which it was pushed back with the declaration of martial law in 1972.

Even at this early stage, it is safe to predict that splinter political groups, including those in Mindanao, Visayas and Bicol, will gravitate to and integrate into a real

opposition party with enough muscle to challenge the President's own KBL. Indeed, former Liberals, chafing from treatment as second class members of the KBL, have secretly sent "feeters" to parties close to those behind the reorganization

move with a view to rejoining the LP before the May 4 parliamentary election. Cynics may laugh now, but no man should discount the possibility of a comeback.

* * *

CSO: 4200/268

PHILIPPINES

SMUGGLED GUNS SEIZED AT AIRPORT

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 5 Dec 83 p 12

[Text]

MANILA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT, Dec. 4 — A Filipino balikbayan residing in the United States was held for questioning last night for bringing in high-powered firearms and assorted rounds of ammunition hidden under twigs of apple cuttings.

Returning Art C. Aquino, a native of Narvacan, Ilocos Sur, told Lt. Epifanio Olpoc, Jr., chief of intelligence of the national customs police (NCP) under Capt. Pacifico Bautista, MIA sector command, that the carton was intended for Gov. Chavit Singson of Ilocos Sur.

He claimed the luggage was only sent through him as a "favor" by a Filipino resident whom Aquino would not identify, Olpoc reported.

Aquino, who arrived on the Northwest Airlines flight NW-003 at 10:45 last night was met by six men, one of whom was identified as "Engineer Mendoza of the Manila international airport (MIA) management office" at the customs examination area, reportedly trying to help facilitate the release of Aquino's luggage.

Confiscated were two high-powered KG-99 guns, Luger model with silencer; one Ruger Ranch rifle caliber .223 with flash hider; one .45-caliber Llama "Babilondoy CIA" from Vitoria, Spain; one .38 Diamond Special; .22-caliber model J-22 magazines, and 476 assorted rounds of ammunition including magnum super and Winchester brand silver tip bullets and Buckahots. (CCR)

CSO: 4200/268

PANIC BUYING IN PROVINCES REPORTED

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 5 Dec 83 p 14

[Article by Tony Pe. Rimando]

[Text]

ZAMBOANGA CITY, Dec. 4 — Panic buying among housewives has spread to the provinces even to as far as the Muslim-populated autonomous regions of central and western Mindanao.

For the past several days, hundreds of housewives have been seen making frantic buying in supermarkets in Zamboanga city, Pagadian city, Cotabato city, Iligan city, Marawi city, Dipolog city, Jolo, Sulu; Bongao, Tawi-Tawi; Kidapawan, North Cotabato, and Tacurong, Sultan Kudarat.

Unscrupulous local businessmen, taking advantage of the situation, were reported to

have jacked up prices of prime commodities by as much as 100 to 150 per cent.

A bar of laundry soap costing P3.50 to P4 a week ago jumped to P8 to P10. It is feared the price will still go up.

A kilo of white sugar, only sold at the authorized price of P5.26 last week, now sells at P8 to P12.

Other household commodities whose prices have skyrocketed more than twice included milk, cooking oil, bathing soaps, toothpastes, canned goods, and flavor sauces.

In several areas of the southern Philippines, reports said

most of household items have completely disappeared from supermarkets and sari-sari stores.

Housewives complained that storeowners must have merely hoarded their supplies in anticipation of much higher prices in the days to come.

Consumers bewailed that local authorities have suddenly become silent and indifferent on the wanton violation of price ceilings of various commodities.

Military and civilian officials, local housewives said, should raid businessmen's bodegas and confiscate the commodities hoarded.

CSO: 4200/268

PHILIPPINES

FIRST SHARIAH EXAMS HELD 4 DEC

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 5 Dec 83 p 8

[Article by Jojo Ismael]

[Text] A total of 185 Muslim scholars and ulamas from the South participated in the first Shariah bar exams conducted yesterday by the Supreme Court in coordination with the Ministry of Muslim Affairs (MMA) at the Manuel L. Quezon University (MLQU) in Quiapo, Manila.

Minister for Muslim Affairs Romulo M. Espaldon said that successful Shariah examinees will be commissioned by the Supreme Court to administer the 56 Shariah district and circuit courts which will operate soon in the two autonomous regions in Mindanao to resolve legal disputes involving Muslim personal and family laws.

Minister Espaldon stressed that the Shariah project has proven that the government is concerned with the welfare of the Muslims and that it would not stop to search for a peaceful solution to the remaining issues in Mindanao.

Meanwhile, Deputy Minister Michael Mastura, project director of the Philippine Shariah Institute, noted that the call for the establishment of the Shariah Court system is embodied in Presidential Decree No. 1083, otherwise known as the Code of Philippine Muslim Family Laws.

CSO: 4200/268

PHILIPPINES

BRIEFS

OPPOSITION TO UNITE CHALLENGED--The opposition was chided again today for its disarray and President Marcos challenged them to unite if they want to put up a semblance of a fight in the May 1984 Batasang polls. The president gave this reaction to newsmen in Baguio city following claims the opposition is strong, especially in Metro Manila. The president reminded the opposition he had not lost an election in Metro Manila since 1965. In Cagayan de Oro, Mayor Aquilino Pimentel today took exception with the assessment of local government's Minister Jose Rono that the opposition will have difficulty in next year's Batasang polls, especially in Cagayan de Oro city. Pimentel said the opposition will score a resounding victory in Cagayan de Oro notwithstanding the fielding by the KBL [Kilusang Bagong Lipunan] of former Congressman (Pedro Rowa) to contest the lone Batasang seat in Cagayan de Oro city. [Excerpts] [OW161339 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 16 Dec 83]

CITIZENS' ELECTION MOVEMENT--The Commission on Elections [Comelec] has recognized the National Citizen's Movement for Free Elections as its citizens' arm. The movement will now help the poll body oversee the conduct of elections and other political exercises in the country. Comelec Chairman Vicente Santiago Jr has already acknowledged the movement's invaluable participation in past elections and lauded their continuing commitment to the cause of free, orderly, and honest elections. Santiago has requested the help of the movement, headed by Jose Conception Jr, in waging a voters registration drive, ferreting out illegal registrants and conducting an information campaign on the rights of the electorate. [Text] [OW201641 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 19 Dec 83]

ROMULO DIALYSIS TREATMENT--Foreign Minister Carlos P. Romulo suffered pains last night as doctors inserted a tube into a blood vessel and connected it to a dialyzer at the Kidney Foundation Center. This morning, Romulo will have the first of a series of hemo-dialysis treatment required before he is operated on for hernia and prostate enlargement. Each dialysis session may last three to five hours. He will have the dialysis three times a week. To be performed by a team of specialists headed by Dr Claver Ramos, the dialysis is intended to pump out blood toxin accumulating in Romulo's system. Ambassador Juan V. Saez, assistant minister for public information, said Romulo will have no callers today since he will need to rest after the dialysis treatment of his kidney. [Excerpt] [HK091524 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 9 Dec 83 p 36]

CAPTURE OF NPA CHIEF, FOLLOWERS--Iloilo City, Dec. 4--A New People's Army commander and six of his men were captured while 15 supporters surrendered over the weekend following an intensive saturation drive conducted by the Iloilo Constabulary command. Reports said a seven-man NPA organizing and recruitment team headed by Jose Palmos, alias Kumander Jack, was captured in a raid on their mountain hideout in barangay Bolo, Maasin last Wednesday. [By Manuel P. Mejorada] [Text] [Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 5 Dec 83 p 5]

CSO: 4200/268

FOREIGN TRADE OFFICIAL DISCUSSES POLICY

Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 7 Nov 83 p 4

[Interview with Mrs Aranut Otsathanon, the acting director-general of the Department of Foreign Trade: "Trade With Socialist Countries Is a Good Thing"; date and place not specified]

[Text] [question] What changes will be made in the policy of the Department of Foreign Trade?

[Answer] First of all, you must understand that the duty of this department is to provide service and make recommendations on technical matters so that the ministry can review the various regulations and check imports and exports in order to have things proceed more smoothly and make things more fair. Besides this, we make suggestions and express opinions on expanding foreign trade.

The Department of Foreign Trade is the department that makes recommendations in solving the immediate and long-term problems. The Department of Business Economics is the department that studies and solves the problems.

To solve the service problems, there must be teamwork; the director-general cannot do everything singlehandedly. Thus, we must rely on all the efficient officials in the department. This will enable the work to proceed well. Besides this, a sense of willpower must be created among those carrying out the work. They must be given a chance to express their opinions. A sense of responsibility must be fostered, and carrying out the tasks as a team must be stressed. Emphasis will be placed on bringing about unity.

As for service, the system will be made more efficient in order to provide good service on the trade front. The department has established a service center so that merchants can make contact more easily. Besides this, the department has stipulated that if there are no problems, requests will be handled within 3 days. If there are problems, the officials must report this immediately. Such matters must be turned over to senior officials in the department so that things can be examined and the problems solved.

[Question] Concerning foreign trade, should there be free trade for all types of goods or should there be quotas for certain types of goods?

[Answer] As for government trade at present, that is, free trade, the Department of Foreign Trade has to follow the following policy: The department will reduce its control as much as possible for all types of goods. For those goods that do not need to be controlled, control must be ended. At present, there are only about 40 types [for which controls] still exist. And of these 40, actually, very few require permission from the department before they can be exported. This is because the power to inspect and release goods has been given to the Customs Department. If they have the documents stipulated by the Ministry of Commerce, all they have to do is file a report in order to keep us informed.

At present, it can be said that we have free trade since the markets are self-controlled in accord with the price mechanisms. As for having to set quotas for certain types of goods, for the most part, these are goods on which we have not been able to reach an agreement with other countries. Such goods include textiles, coffee and cassava.

As for textiles, there is a worldwide agreement on the need for quotas, which is different than for cassava. However, it is felt that an agreement on quotas must be reached so that things are fair for both sides.

[Question] The department is directly responsible for implementing the government's policy of stepping up exports. What action will be taken in order to hit the targets?

[Answer] To step up exports, because there is free trade, we will try to make the export regulations more flexible and try to establish a committee, led by a high-ranking minister, to go negotiate and find trade markets.

Concerning this, the department will be responsible for finding markets for primary types of goods such as agricultural products. Government officials will play a part in order to reach satisfactory and sound trade agreements. The department will set up a committee to make trips.

For example, the committee, led by the deputy minister of commerce, that goes to Iran can also go to Iraq, Korea and South America. As for industrial goods, the Department of Commercial Relations will be responsible for promotional activities.

If trade problems with some country arise, the department will take part in solving the problems. For example, during the past 2-3 years, England has set quotas on televisions from Thailand.

As for stepping up exports, the countries that are promoting [exports] are entering the markets of the socialist countries, and they are trying to get the other importing countries to accept the export rice more quickly at the beginning of the season, which is when large quantities of rice become available.

[Question] Concerning the problem of merchants cutting prices, what will be done to solve this problem?

[Answer] An easy way to solve this problem is to set price controls, such as by setting minimum prices. However, the government's policy at the present time is to have free trade. We are confident that the market mechanisms will adjust prices. [There should be] competition to buy and sell goods so that trade proceeds more smoothly. Sometimes, when minimum prices for exports are set, the Department of Foreign Trade is accused of acting like an "agent." Actually, the Department of Foreign Trade is not a merchant. How should we know what prices goods should sell for? That is a complex matter.

Thus, in a free trade system, the merchants should know what their costs are. Also, if prices are set too high and the goods cannot be exported, money will not flow into the country. Last year, for example, rice was exported on a free-trade basis, and we exported 3.6 million tons. This year, we will export 3.4 million tons.

A free trade policy leads to greater exports, which will reduce rice stocks. The United States has complained that it has lost its markets in Iraq, Nigeria and Africa. As for the charges that there has been price cutting, is that the proper thing to say when rice trading at the markets is done on a competitive basis? Thus, rice is sold at different prices. Sometimes, it may seem as if it is being sold at an excessively low price just so that large quantities can be sold.

But when there is great demand and much rice is exported, instead of domestic rice prices falling, prices increase. Take this year, for example. Even though export prices have dropped, domestic paddy prices are still higher than last year.

In short, even if rice is exported abroad at low prices, because of the demand, domestic prices will not fall. This is a good result that stems from the free trade policy. The Department of Foreign Trade is not acting like an "agent." It's true that some rice merchants lost money after the government stipulated criteria for setting minimum prices. But the government has not done what [people] think. Everyone must realize what has happened and use this as a lesson. There will be no further price cuts next year.

[Question] The United States and European countries have limited the import of Thai goods. What will be done about this?

[Answer] Concerning this matter, limitations on imports have been set because of the economic recession in those countries. Because of the economic situation, they have had to control their economies more instead of holding to a free [trade] policy. They have limited imports and become more strict about import exceptions. For example, these countries used to have exceptions on the import of textiles. But now, they are very strict. It is very difficult to reach an agreement with them. The governments of these countries face great economic pressures, particularly from domestic industries.

Our country will probably encounter greater obstacles. Japan has great bargaining power on the trade, economic and political fronts and, therefore, those countries don't dare take any action against Japan. But as for Thailand, in holding trade negotiations with the United States and the European countries, we have very little to bargain with. In these negotiations, politics plays a major role in helping to improve [our position]. The government has given much consideration to this. As for those countries, the United States and the European countries attach much importance to us because they feel that Thailand is a strategic point.

[Question] What is our trade policy toward the socialist countries, particularly the Indochina countries?

[Answer] Trade with the socialist countries depends mainly on the political climate. If the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the National Security Council feel that there should be trade with the socialist countries, a way must be opened for us to make contact with each other. Trade will bloom. Thus, trade with the socialist bloc depends on politics. For example, we have relations with China and so trade with China is good and things are proceeding smoothly.

Opening trade markets with the socialist countries is a good thing. This will enable us to broaden our markets instead of just having a few markets here and there. If we can broaden our markets, we will have [more] export and raw materials markets.

[Question] What about trade with countries with which [we suffer] a trade imbalance, particularly Japan? It seems that Japan is trying to avoid holding serious negotiations in order to solve the problems and that it is refusing to purchase Thai goods in accord with the agreements.

[Answer] In the past, trade between Thailand and Japan has accounted for 16 percent of our total trade. Thai-Japanese trade activities have not proceeded according to the agreements. We are making an effort to hold general negotiations at the ministerial level. Last year, the negotiations achieved nothing. There was just an exchange of ideas.

With reference to our trade with Japan, it is my feeling that the political climate will probably stay only.

For example, another point, Japan never purchased any corn from us, regardless of what we did. Finally, General Prem went and established trade contacts and he very often try to purchase corn from us.

Question: What is your view on trade between Thailand and Singapore? It is thought that Thailand is always at a disadvantage.

[Answer] I am agreed to do with Singapore, since Singapore is a port, their trade situation is good. Thus, it's good that they purchase goods from us, but there are problems because the credit of our merchants is not very good. If our merchants have good-quality items and good tools, they will have high credit. At present, trade has expanded to almost every area in the world, including South America and Africa.

Question: To date, what conflicts have you had with merchants?

[Answer] I haven't seen anything yet and so how could there be conflicts. Don't think that there are conflicts with the merchants. When the department try to be a regulator, the regulation will result in losses for some groups and gains for other groups. This will invariably be the case regardless of the position we take. However, we are making a great effort to look at things from a broad point of view and benefit the people as much as possible.

But it is impossible to avoid having our policies criticized. There is no tolerance in the world. Thus, the department must remain neutral, which means that we must consider various sides [to an issue]. Please don't think that there are conflicts. We have never thought of the government as enemies. We are the center for handling the problems.

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Date: 4/1/84

THAILAND

KING'S POSSIBLE INVOLVEMENT IN POLITICS DISCUSSED

Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 4 Nov 83 pp 1, 16

[Article: "The King Says He Will Involve Himself In Politics If There Is a Vacuum"]

[Text] A special expert from the Office of His Majesty's Principal Private Secretary said that the monarchy should involve itself in politics "whenever there is a vacuum" and then withdraw again.

In the evening of 3 November, the Peace Association sponsored a debate on the topic "From Chitlada [Palace] to the Thai People." The debate was held at the Hyatt Central Plaza Hotel and was attended by Supraphada Kasemsan, the secretary to the queen, and Mom Ratchawong Thongnoi Thongyai, a special expert with the Office of His Majesty's Principal Private Secretary.

At the debate, Mom Ratchawong Thongnoi said that the king has said that, like a coin, there are two sides to everything. Concerning tasks on one side, people are fighting to carry out the work because the tasks are clear and they will be well compensated. But as for the tasks on the other side, which are thankless tasks, few people want to do these tasks since the work requires patience and there is little reward. The thing that has the greatest meaning for this king is propriety and holding to what is correct. Concerning the position of the monarchy in a democratic system in which the king is above politics, the king has said that it cannot be said that the king is above politics. To be more exact, it should be said that politics refers to forming and administering the country. If this is the meaning assigned to the word politics, then the king firmly maintains that the monarchy must remain above politics.

"After the events of 14 October 1973, the king once told me that the monarchy can involve itself in politics only when there is a political vacuum. But once things are in order again, the monarchy must again be above politics so that it is ready to step in and again provide support whenever another political vacuum arises," said Mom Ratchawong Thongnoi.

Mom Ratchawong Thongnoi also said that the king has clearly stated that in a democratic system, the monarchy must have an advisory relationship with the government. If the government asks for advice from the king or if the king wishes to offer some advice, he will offer advice to the government. But such advice is not an order. The government is free to act on the advice as it wishes. The present king has been king for 37 years and has been through many things. Is there a prime minister with such great experience as the king who can afford not to listen to his advice?

As for the projects started by the king, he is not involving himself in government affairs. He will only involve himself in government affairs in situations in which the work is beyond the government's capabilities--for example, in the case of flooding in Bangkok, the king feels that the people are suffering and that the government cannot solve this problem--and in which the government requests his advice.

"The king has said that we are advisors at the most general level. The people in the government are experts in specific fields. Some are experts in irrigation, and some are experts in administration. We can help them by looking at the problems from a broader perspective. But we can only give advice. It is up to the government to take action," said Mom Ratchawong Thongnoi. And he added that the king does not consider his advice or judgments to be commands.

Mom Ratchawong Thongnoi said that a major problem that will arise once a royal project expands is that disputes about whether this is a project of the king and whether it is his wish will arise. In order to maintain order, the king has established a Project Coordinating Committee. The prime minister will serve as the chairman of the committee by virtue of his position. The committee has the power to analyze and monitor the results of the programs.

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THAILAND

ATHIT: MILITARY TO CONDUCT POLITICAL WARFARE FOR ALL SECTORS

Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 14 Nov 83 pp 1, 12

[Article: "Athit Orders the Three Military Services to Wage Political Warfare"]

[Text] General Athit has entrusted the three military services with the task of implemeting a political warfare policy. The Information Office is the coordinator. Political training seminars will be held for soldiers, civil servants and other people, and the masses will be organized. This is ideological armament.

A report from Supreme Command Headquarters has informed SIAM RAT that General Athit Kamlangek, the supreme commander, has entrusted the military services with the task of implementing a political warfare policy. Emphasis will be placed on holding political training seminars for soldiers, civil servants and other people so that they understand the system of democracy headed by the king. Also, mass organizations will be formed just like the various power groups such as the Village Scouts and the Volunteer Defense Corps.

Concerning political warfare, at present, military units are engaged in such work in the form of civil affairs activities. But the units are working separately. The work is not being carried out in a systematic or coordinated way.

"This is nothing new. But in the past we have not done things in a systematic way. Now, General Athit has made this a special policy," said the news source.

The news source said that, concerning this policy, General Athit has made the Information Office, Supreme Command Headquarters, responsible for coordinating things with the three military services. At present, a conference has already been held. During this initial stage, there will be personnel changes. Later on, there will be intelligence activities.

"At first, we will stress military intelligence. But later on, we will have both domestic and foreign political information," said the news source. And he added that, concerning training, political training seminars will be held for soldiers so that they come to prefer the democratic form of administration and do not have a negative reaction.

"Formerly, our soldiers were given only training in discipline and military science. From now on, we will provide political training, too. In addition, we will have the people serve as the 'eyes and ears' of officials," said the news source. As an example, he said that fishermen will keep watch on enemy vessels and that the people living around the airfields will keep an eye out for saboteurs.

The news source also said that other countries such as the Soviet Union, China, Vietnam, Korea and Taiwan also engage in political warfare and that it is considered to be an important policy at the national level. Taiwan has a unit that is directly responsible for such activities. It is called the Political Warfare Department and is subordinate to the Ministry of Defense.

"What this amounts to is ideological armament. It does not mean that we will wage war against the political parties," said the news source. Giving an example of the importance of political warfare, he said that the reason that Chiang Kai-shek lost to Mao Tse-dung was that he lost the political war. And the United States was defeated by North Vietnam for the same reason.

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THAILAND

RTA CHIEF OF STAFF PROFILED

Bangkok DAILY NEWS in Thai 14 Nov 83 p 3

[DAILY NEWS Square column by Nanthana: "The Well-Known Rugby Player From the Chulachomklao Royal Military Academy Who Now Holds the Position of RTA Chief of Staff"]

[Excerpt] Today, the DAILY NEWS Square column would like to introduce the new army chief of staff.

In the [annual] army promotions on 1 October 1983, the deputy chief of staff of the army, General Banchop Bunnak, was promoted to army chief of staff, which is a very important position. Some of those who served in this position in the past went on to become the RTA CINC. These include General Bunchai Bamrungphong and General Soem Na Nakhon. Because he now holds this position, people are taking a great interest in him. This is because General Sup Aksaranukhro, the deputy RTA CINC, will retire this year. General Pathom Soemsin and General Thienchai Sirisamphan will retire in 1985, as will General Athit Kamlangk. However, General Banchop Baunnak will not retire until 1986 since he was born in December 1926.

General Banchop Bunnak, the new RTA chief of staff, was born on 10 December 1926. He was the sixth of the eight children of Phraya Sithammasokrat and Lady Chien. His older sister is Pranom, the wife of Air Marshal Phoem Limpisawat, a former minister. His younger brother is Professor Patchai Bunnak, a well-known professor at Chulalongkorn University and the director of the Trade College, a private institution that is now quite respected in the technical field.

When he was a child, General Banchop attended St. Gabriel's School. Later, he graduated sixth in his class from Suan Kulap School. He then entered the Army Preparatory School as a member of Class 5. He then entered Chulachomklao Royal Military Academy in 1949. After graduating, he served as a platoon leader with the 2nd Engineer Battalion. He was then transferred to the 2nd Battalion, 1st Engineer Regiment, serving as the commander of the 2nd Company, first as a lieutenant and then as a captain. In 1954, he entered the Engineers' School of the Engineer Department. Four years later, he attended the Army Staff college, Class 37.

He then attended the Army College, Class 11, and the Territorial Defense College, Class 22. As for his education abroad, he attended the U.S. Military Engineers' School at Fort Belvoir in Virginia. He also attended the U.S. Army Staff College at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

As for the military positions that the present RTA chief of staff has held, in 1956 he was the deputy commander of the 4th Engineer Battalion. He was then made the assistant chief of operations of the 1st Division. In 1960, he became close to the then deputy RTA CINC, General Luang Sutthisanranakon. And he was a close associate of the deputy supreme commander, the same General Luang Sutthisanranakon. Following that, he served as the assistant army attache in Manila, the Philippines. On his return, he was promoted to special colonel and worked as a staff officer attached to the Directorate of Operations. Later on, he was sent to Vietnam, where he served as the chief of staff of the Thai Division in Vietnam, 4th contingent. In 1980 [sic], after his combat tour ended, he was made chief of staff of the 9th division. He was made assistant chief of the Office of the Army Comptroller, and in 1977, he was made deputy chief of the Office of the Army Comptroller with the rank of Major General. In 1981, he was promoted to Lieutenant General and made chief of the Office of the Army Comptroller. In 1982, he served as deputy chief of staff of the army. And this year he was promoted to general and made army chief of staff.

In the past, besides fighting in the Vietnam War, he fought in the Great East Asia War and was decorated by several different countries.

When he was young, he was very handsome, although in a different way than his younger brother, Patchai Bunnak. While attending the Army Preparatory School, he played rugby and soccer from the first through the fifth year (he took the technical cadet course). He played rugby so intensely that he was occasionally injured, but he always had a fighting spirit. As for his family, his wife is Aranut Bunnak, the daughter of Phraya Manitkunphan and Lady Ap. They have two sons, Lieutenant Ap and Mr Bansan Bunnak. He lives at Lat Phrao. You can ask him if his house was flooded.

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COLUMNIST DEFENDS VISIT TO PHNOM PENH, CITES NEUTRALITY

Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 8 Nov 83 p 4

[MATICHON News Desk column by Somchat Ruongophat: "Is It Correct For the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to Stop General Kriangsak?"]

[Text] The hope of General Kriangsak Chamanan, the chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Subcommittee, is encountering "problems" since Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila, the minister of foreign affairs, has expressed the view that this [a trip to Kampuchea] would not be proper.

The main reason is that Thailand does not have diplomatic relations with the Kampuchean [government] of Heng Samrin. Or to express things correctly in terms of diplomatic realities, Thailand refuses to recognize the existence of the Heng Samrin government in Kampuchea since Thailand recognizes the government of Democratic Kampuchea, which is headed by Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

As for the administrative organization of Heng Samrin, Thailand feels that it is just the puppet of a foreign government, that is, Vietnam.

Since the Thai government does not recognize the Heng Samrin government, in the personal view of Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila, there is no objection to General Kriangsak making a visit on a people-to-people basis or in the name of the chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Subcommittee. But besides holding this position, General Kriangsak is also the leader of the National Democracy Party, which is one of the parties in the government.

It is this point that should make General Kriangsak consider the government's general policy since in principle his party undeniably shares responsibility for this policy.

Actually, General Kriangsak has made visits to both Laos and Vietnam. But the Ministry of Foreign Affairs did not express any real objections to this because it felt that General Kriangsak had the right to make the visits since both Laos and Vietnam have diplomatic relations with Thailand.

But as for the Kampuchea of Heng Samrin, if General Kriangsak Chamanan makes a visit there, this would be tantamount to recognizing the position of the Heng Samrin group and cause confusion about whether or not the fact that the head of a party in the cabinet did such a thing shows that there is a lack of unity concerning the present foreign policy.

The friendly countries that have joined in the movement to support Democratic Kampuchea in order to oppose the Heng Samrin group and Vietnam's occupation of Kampuchea may come to doubt the sincerity of the Thai government.

This observation by Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila was expressed in a straightforward manner, which is different from the attitude once taken by the National Security Council. That is, it once said that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs should say what was on its mind and discuss things. However, the National Security Council has concealed its views to some extent. For example, when General Kriangsak went to Laos, the National Security Council announced that the Soviet Union had stepped up its espionage activities in Laos. But the Ministry of Foreign Affairs did not express any official objections [to the visit].

After the rise of the movement to bring about neutrality in the Kampuchean matter, it was learned that in a situation report by Lieutenant General Chawalit Yongchaiyut at the conference to summarize the results of the anti-communist activities during the first 6 months of the year, the army expressed its attitude about this. But the government continues to hold to the principles of neutrality, although it leans to the side of Democratic Kampuchea rather than being neutral and not involving itself with any side.

Even though some state organizations have begun expressing a new attitude, since no change in the government's position has been announced, all state organizations should continue to maintain strictly the original attitude.

At the same time, it is essential that efforts be made to study things and collect data. But these studies must be made in a careful manner.

As for General Kriangsak Chamanan, even though he does not hold any cabinet position, because his party is part of the government, he must be more careful about the attitude that he displays. If a person at his level does not think about the principles and agreements before taking some action, a political "vacuum" will arise and there will be difficulties in carrying on the foreign policy.

Concerning the visit to Phnom Penh, one way out would be for General Kriangsak not to go personally but to let an MP from an opposition party go instead. Besides helping to reduce the internal tension, there would

be results in finding out the truth on a people-to-people basis.

Even if the Ministry of Foreign Affairs protests, if General Kriangsak does not want to listen, he has the absolute right to do this.

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EDITORIAL BLASTS CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT MOVE

Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 7 Nov 83 p 3

[Editorial: "Creating a Situation"]

[Text] At the end of last week, there were reports that, at present, some groups are again taking action to have the constitution amended.

This was confirmed by General Han Linanon in his capacity as the chairman of the Senate Subcommittee to Study the Dark Influences. He said that at present, some senators, laborers and regular government officials are trying to have the constitution amended in order to make it possible for regular government officials to serve as political officials, particularly in ministerial positions. This movement has been underway for almost a month now. They claim that this is in accord with Order 66/1980 concerning increasing individual freedoms, especially those of the regular government officials, who are considered to be an interest group.

Concerning this movement, based on what has been reported in the press and on what General Han has said, it is not known whether this is just a trial balloon or whether they really intend to force the issue and achieve something. That is, the intentions of the people who started this are not yet known. However, concerning the aims of this movement, we feel that there is some hidden and deceitful motive behind this and that this is opposed to democracy in the country.

Actually, the matter of whether regular government officials should be allowed to serve as ministers is not a new problem. And there is nothing strange about the fact that this matter has reached the point of people asking that the constitution be amended. Ever since this constitution was drafted, there have been arguments about whether the system of allowing regular government officials to serve as political officials is a step backward that will force the desire for democracy back to the time when Thailand was governed by a dictatorship. Concerning these points, it can be seen how many regular government officials were appointed to cabinet posts and what the results were.

Those sections of the present constitution that concern the rights and freedoms of individuals are central points that have been thoroughly discussed and debated. A return to the old methods shows the hidden and terrifying intentions of the dictators, who are emerging again, particularly in citing the policy of the military and making excessive use of this in politics.

We feel that instead of thinking about retreating and amending the constitution, which is always a possibility, in a changing situation, all sides should work together in ways that will build democracy and give more power to the people, which would be more beneficial. And the time to do this has come since the situation in the country is peaceful and the government is sufficiently stable.

We have observed that at present, many movements have arisen and they are all a distasteful expression of the desire to gain benefits for the group. When people think only about cheating others like this, there seems to be nothing better than to revert to a dictatorship.

Today, the Thai people are not ignorant like before. And in a period when there are still many loopholes and people are trying to use these loopholes to raise themselves in the hope of gaining power and profits, it is very dangerous to do something improper since this will have a greater effect on the country than in any previous period.

The instigators of this should think about doing something else that will be of greater benefit to the people in general.

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POTENTIAL GERMAN INTEREST IN EASTERN SEABOARD DEVELOPMENT

Bangkok THAI RAT in Thai 22 Nov 83 pp 3, 2

[Article: "Germany Is Interested In Investing In Industries In Thailand"]

Text] Dr Chirayu Isarangkun, the deputy minister of industry, made a statement after meeting with Professor Rolf Rodonstock, the president of the German Industrial Association, who headed a group of industrialists who had come to meet with him since Thailand has encouraged them to invest here. He said that they discussed investments, technology and markets. Thailand can facilitate things concerning laws and regulations in order to make things more convenient for the investors. Besides this, the Germans asked what types of industries Thailand is interested in since Germany has many small industries. And they asked what rights we would grant to the small-scale industries. We explained that we are interested in all types of industries. We would like Germans to invest jointly with Thais. The Germans then asked whether they would receive support if they invested by sending in used equipment and using Thai laborers. Dr Chirayu said that he would not support this since past experiences with this were not good. In investing in this way, people have carried on production for a few years, made a profit and then shut down operations. We have not profited as much as we should have. But if they can prove that the equipment that they send in is highly efficient and that their investment is a long-term investment, this matter can be submitted to the Investment Promotion Board for consideration. The industries that we would like them to invest in are industries that concern agriculture. Besides this, we also said that Thais are capable people and that the population is large, which would be of benefit on the labor front. We also asked them to put forward any proposal or recommendation that they might have.

Dr Chirayu also said that the German industrialists expressed interest in the industries along the eastern seaboard. They once had the mistaken idea that these were heavy industries. However, the truth is that we are emphasizing seaboard industries in the Laem Chabang area. When asked whether the German businessmen were interested in investing in Thailand, Dr Chirayu said that some electronics industries were interested.

But they want assurances that if they invest in Thailand, the government, which now buys goods from them, will continue to purchase goods from them. But we cannot give such an assurance since that depends on prices and quality.

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SOUTHERN BORDER COMMISSION MEETING RESULTS NOTED

Bangkok LAK THAI in Thai 24 Nov 83 pp 13, 14

[Art. 1: "Results of the 28th Thai-Malaysian Meeting"]

[Text. 1] The 28th meeting of the Thai-Malaysian General Border Commission was held on 30 October 1983 in Bangkok, Thailand. Serving as joint chairmen of the meeting were General Sitthi Chirarot, the Thai minister of interior, and Dato Musa Hitam, the deputy prime minister and minister of home affairs of Malaysia.

1. Both sides expressed satisfaction with the results that have been achieved in suppressing the terrorists, who are the enemy of both Thailand and Malaysia, and, in particular, with the terrorist suppression measures taken in accord with the "Tai Rom Yen" plan of the Fourth Army Area under the command of General Han Linanon, the former commanding general of the Fourth Army Area.

2. The Thai-Malaysian General Border Commission was satisfied with the bilateral cooperation achieved concerning border security. Since the last meeting in Kuala Lumpur, better results have been achieved. The armed forces of the two countries have cooperated with each other in coordinated things and efficiency has improved. Besides this, joint sea and air combat exercises have been held. The commission passed a resolution stating that based on past and present achievements, the two sides should unite and cooperate even more closely.

3. The commission was satisfied with the smooth cooperation of the various committees on the border economic and social development front. Both sides agreed that our bilateral suppression of the enemy by carrying on economic and social development activities along the border was a good measure and that this would eliminate the roots of poverty. We should implement more joint programs to carry on economic and social development activities along the border since this will benefit the people on both the Thai and Malaysian sides of the border.

From what has been said, at the meeting, there was satisfaction with the progress made in the ferryboat program between Ban Taba in Tak Province, Narathiwat Province, Thailand, and Pengkalan Kubo, Kelatan State, Malaysia, and in the program to build a lighthouse at the mouth of the K-Lok River.

5. The commission acknowledged the continuous coordination of sea reconnaissance activities in the joint reconnaissance zone and expressed joy over the fact that the number of illegal acts committed in that zone has declined. This has enabled the fishermen of both countries to earn their living in a normal manner. The commission felt that the joint sea patrols should continue.

6. At the meeting, the commission expressed satisfaction with the progress made in the joint effort to survey and demarcate the border between Thailand and Malaysia. Even though difficulties were encountered because of the difficult terrain and the danger from the terrorists, the border survey and demarcation work has been completed [along a line] 385.7 kilometers long, which is 80 percent of the length of the land border.

7. In considering the cooperation on various fronts within the scope of the General Border Commission, the two chairmen expressed satisfaction with the progress that has been made. Both felt that matters of safety and economic security, which are matters of mutual interest, should be reviewed constantly.

8. The conference was conducted in an atmosphere of friendship, which is an indication of the closeness and firm friendship of the two countries.

The next meeting of the Thai-Malaysian General border commission will be held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, in 1984.

11943
CS: 4201140

Royal Children Promoted to Lt Colonel, Colonel

Athit: Promotions Based on Merit

Bangkok THAI RAT in Thai 7 Nov 83 p 16

[Article: "Crown Prince Promoted to Colonel"]

[Text] Yesterday, 6 November, Major General Wichit Sukmak, the commandant of the Chulachomklao Royal Military Academy [CRMA], talked with reporters about Princess Sirinthon being promoted to the rank of lieutenant colonel. He said that prior to this, she had held the rank of major and that she had now been promoted to lieutenant colonel. On 5 November, he and a group of officers from CRMA went to Chitlada Palace and gave the princess her insignia of rank as a lieutenant colonel.

The reporters asked to which unit the princess was attached as a special officer. Major General Wichit said that she was attached to the Education Division, CRMA. The reporters also asked whether she had been attached to this division for very long. The commandant of CRMA replied that she had been attached to this division for a long time, even before he became the commandant of CRMA. The reporters asked whether she also had navy and air force ranks. Major General Wichit said that he did not know and they should ask the navy and air force about this. The reporters asked whether the crown prince had also received a promotion. Major General Wichit said that he did not know.

However, there has been a report that the crown prince has been promoted to colonel.

In an interview with reporters at Wat Chi Wae in Lopburi Province at 1:30 hours yesterday, General Athit Kamlangk, the supreme commander of RTA CINC, talked about the happy news that the crown prince and Princess Sirinthon have received promotions this year. He said that both have been promoted in accord with common procedures and that neither received a special promotion. They were promoted on the basis of their capabilities. Princess Sirinthon is an instructor at CRMA. The crown prince had reached the salary level and so was promoted to colonel. The princess was promoted to lieutenant colonel.

General Athit also said that the king had graciously pinned the insignia of rank on the crown prince on 5 November. The crown prince is still serving as the commander of the Royal Mahat Lek Battalion since this is a position for a colonel.

The reporters asked what the king had said when the officers were brought before him for promotion. General Athit said that, in short, the king said that being promoted indicates that the person has performed well. And as a person rises in rank, he must take on greater responsibilities and have a chance to do things to benefit the country. If people unite in carrying out the tasks, the country will benefit greatly.

Further Athit Comments

Bangkok DAILY NEWS in Thai 7 Nov 83 pp 1, 20

[Article: "Army Proudly Promotes the Crown Prince to Colonel and Princess Sirinthon to Lieutenant Colonel"]

[Text] Athit has revealed that the army has proudly promoted the crown prince and Princess Sirinthon. He said that they were promoted on the basis of their salary levels and activities. These were not special cases.

General Athit Kamlangek, the supreme commander, was interviewed on the afternoon of 6 November after presiding over a kathin ceremony at Wat Chi Waein Ngiu Rai Commune, Muang District, Lopburi Province. He said that last Saturday, the king delivered an address to the military and police officers who had received a promotion. The contents of what he said can be summarized by saying that being promoted is an honor given for good performance. They were promoted because of this. And since they are now higher in rank, they must work harder and do even more things to benefit the country. When everyone joins together and does useful things, the country will benefit.

The reporters asked about the matter of the army promoting the crown prince and Princess Sirinthon. General Athit said that the matter was considered on the basis of grade. Princess Sirinthon is an instructor at CRMA, and it was time for her to be promoted. The academy made her a lieutenant colonel. This was done by the academy since she is an instructor there. The crown prince was promoted to colonel on the basis of his salary grade. He has carried out his duties and received an annual promotion in accord with the standards. The position that he now holds is a position for a colonel. But in the past, his salary level and rank did not match that. That is, he was a lieutenant colonel. Now, his salary is at that level and so he has been promoted to colonel. He still holds the same two positions. He was promoted because he has carried out his duties well. The army did not give him any special consideration. He was promoted on the basis of grade and performance.

11943

CCN: 42/7/41

READER REBUTS COMMUNIST LABEL FOR STUDENT REVOLUTIONARIES

Bangkok KHLET LAP in Thai 25 Nov 83 pp 6,7

[Letters column]

[Excerpt] Riyadh, 6 November 1983

To: Aphichet Naklekha

I read the article by Mo Muong Phrao in the latest issue, the first issue of KHLET LAP, and I have read articles and news reports in other issues. These all reflect the situation at one point in Thai history. I am a member of the silent majority and so when I speak out about something, it means that I have really lost all patience.

I believe that 14 October is an important date in Thai history. That will tell the day that "empty-handed" forces such as myself and hundreds of thousands of students fought and defeated the dictators of that period. Those readers who, like myself, participated in that struggle and who took part in the events throughout the period from 9 to 15 October will certainly consider this to be important.

I was not a student at that time. I was working at a company and was making progress in my position. I could no longer tolerate the situation in which the students were being persecuted. And I agreed with their demands and their struggle path. Those who took part in these events were not communists, but they were branded as communists. I still can't help laughing at the military and police officials, who thought that everyone was a communist. At that time, everyone fought with a pure heart.

I took time off from my job and went to stay with the students at Thammasat University on 9 October, staying at the Pho Courtyard until 15 October. I reported in late [to work] the morning of 15 October and was lucky not to be fired. Just 8 months later, I became the manager of the company.

I don't want to say much about this historical event since many others have done so already. Rather, the important thing that I want to discuss is that people should not think that the Thai people are still ignorant like before. Now, they have developed and are more politically aware. People should not belittle this historical event by thinking that it was one element of a political method. Because if such an event should happen again, things will not die down as they did before; everything will change.

When that happens, the soldiers whom I once admired will cry out "oh, this is really an historical moment." The students ended their struggle at that point because everyone fought with a pure heart and had limited objectives. Once these objectives had been achieved, the struggle ended.

If we had really been communists, I assure you that if we had applied just a little more pressure, Thailand would certainly have gone communist.

But the reason that we didn't was that we were not communists. I hope that what I am writing will be read by Thamom, Praphat and Narong so that these three realize that they were really ignorant. And there are several senior officers in the present period who used to be their underlings and who have gained power in the present period who should remember the lessons of 14 October. Because such events will never occur again if these senior officers do not follow in the footsteps of the former despots.

I have written this in order to make known and support the writings of Mo and to support the publishers. I hope that you print this. I want the soldiers to read this and become aware of the feelings of the silent majority. "Don't deceive yourself."

Sincerely,

Suthep Khanthidaeng

11943
So: 4207/40

THAILAND ASSIST FARMER PROTEST OVER ARMY LAND GRAB

Reprinted from MATUPHUM in Thai 15 Nov 83 pp 1, 2

[Article: "Nakhon Sawan Provincial Civil Administration Headquarters Building Seized, Soldiers Keep an Eye on the Students: Villagers Call Meeting and Stress That the State Should Do Away With the Land Requisition Law"]

[Text] Villagers from three districts in Nakhon Sawan Province are making preparations to stage a demonstration in front of the provincial civil administration headquarters building on 15 and 16 [November]. They are asking the government to repeal the Land Decree. But the military is against this. The villagers resent the destruction of their crops and have appealed to the districts. But they have not dared meddle with the military. Leaders have been watched. Students have been followed and photographed and charged with being a "third hand." A connection to the construction of the Pak Nam Pho Port has been disclosed.

This has happened because approximately 30,000 families that grow rice and upland field crops such as corn and millet and that raise cattle in eight communes in three districts in Nakhon Sawan Province--Klang Daet and Nong Pling communes in Muang District, Yang Tan Commune in Kruek Phra District and Yan Matri, Sarathale, Noen Makok, Khao Thong and Phayuna communes in Phayuhakiri District--were ordered by government officials to leave their land. The officials cited the fact that a 1976 Royal Decree had set this land aside for military use.

The land [under contention] consists of approximately 124,000 rai. In October 1982, the military, that is, the Chiraphawat Camp, 4th Army Circle, asked administrative officials to order the people here to move. The deadline was set for 31 October 1982. This upset the villagers so much that they protested to the prime minister and sent a petition to the king and queen. They also sent petitions to the RTA CINC and to the minister of interior. The response from the army was that the army needed to use this land for the benefit of the military. After that, the military sent tractors to plow up the land of Mr Prol Sitthikan, who lives in Yang Tan Commune. Mr Prol became so upset that he had a stroke and died. After that, students at various institutions in

Bangkok and various human rights organizations as MATUPHUM reported yesterday.

The news report from Nakhon Sawan Province also said that on 11 November, several thousand villagers from the three districts gathered at the provincial civil administration headquarters, waiting to hear the case of Mrs Ua-ari Manklang, who has been charged with trespassing on military land. She is one of three people charged. The villagers are making preparations to remain there for several days and make speeches in order to hold another major demonstration against this and to submit another appeal to the government.

Student representatives from five institutions in Bangkok told MATUPHUM that after they received letters of appeal from the villagers, who were sent to the "National Student Center of Thailand," in August, they sent representatives to study the matter there. Also, when other representatives came to Bangkok in September to make an appeal, it was learned that the people are very upset and that they have come together over the fact that the 4th Army Circle and the 1st Infantry Battalion of the 4th Infantry Regiment have trespassed and destroyed their property several times. In the petition submitted to the king, it states that at the beginning of the 1983 rainy season, just as the crops of the people were beginning to come up, armed soldiers under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Saphrang Kalayanmit, the commander of the 1st Battalion, 4th Regiment, plowed up the land that had been planted by the people so that they would suffer losses. They then sowed tear grass, which was a new type of vegetation, and ordered the people to tear down the buildings and remove their belongings, saying that the army was going to use the land for training with explosives and that it was going to set up an agricultural crop research center. But instead the soldiers sowed this new type of plant, which amounted to seizing the people's land. The people filed a complaint about the soldiers destroying their property. But the district was afraid of the military's power and did not conduct an investigation.

The student representatives also said that on one hand, the village representatives who have come to demonstrate at the district and in Bangkok are being watched closely by the military. On the other hand, units are being sent to carry on psychological operations.

[People] from Phitsanulok have come and shown an interest in the villagers here, too. As for the student representatives who have come here to gather data, soldiers in civilian dress have taken pictures of them and gotten their names and addresses and the names of the schools that they attend. Also, local newspaper columnists have charged that a "third hand," that is, the students, have come and incited the people to oppose the military. And the students are aware of the fact that officials from the Central Intelligence Department are busy gathering information there, too.

The student representatives said that the reason that the military has claimed rights to this land is that it wants to use this area as a permanent combat training area and that it wants to afforest the area and train military agriculturalists. But the villagers claim that this is land that they have worked for generations. They want the government to issue a law repealing this Royal Decree. And they want officials to issue them legal deeds to the land. Because at present, many of the villagers do not have legal deeds. This is the point that the military has used to file charges against these three people.

Besides this, the student representatives also said that the villagers have observed that, at present, the government has plans to build a deep-water port in Pak Nam Pho District in order to have this serve as a water transportation center within the country. This will affect the surrounding area. It will be a fertile area that will be located near a modern communications center. At present, various interest groups have become so interested in this that a serious struggle for profits has arisen. The provincial land officer, Mr Anthaphon Thongpraphai, and the Phayuhakhiri District land officer, Mr Anuwat Methiwibunsuk, were removed and transferred within 24 hours. This was a major story in August. It is rumored that they were transferred because they opposed the influential groups. The villagers know that these three districts follow the Chao Phraya River for a very great distance. However, the student representatives from the five institutions will study the facts in this matter carefully.

11943
(S): 4207/39

THIRD ARMY CHIEF PROFILED

Bangkok DAILY NEWS in Thai 21 Nov 83 p 3

[DAILY NEWS Square column by Nanthana: "A Talented and Brave Soldier Who Is Loved By His Subordinates and Who Controls All the Soldiers In the North"]

[Excerpt] Today, the DAILY NEWS Square column will publish background material on the commanding general of the Third Army Area, who is skilled both as a fighter and as a staff officer.

One of the nation's fighters who serves the nation ably and who is responsible for all the soldiers in the north in his position as commanding general of the Third Army Area is Lieutenant General Thiep Kromsuriyasak. He was born on 27 November 1924 in Pla Thiu Commune, Lat Krapang District, Bangkok Province. He completed his primary education at Wat Thipphawat School in Pla Thiu Commune, Lat Krapang District, which was located near where he was born. After that, he completed his secondary education at Wat Ratchawat and then entered the Army Preparatory School as a member of Class 5, or the Sitthichang Class. Classmates of his were the [present] supreme commander, the RTAF CINC and the RTA CINC.

After that, he served as an "acting" platoon leader for a period. In 1947, he was attached to the 1st Battalion of the 11th Infantry Regiment. He was transferred to various units and then promoted to lieutenant in 1949. In 1951, he was made a company commander and promoted to captain. Five years later, he was made deputy commander of the 3rd Battalion, 11th Infantry Regiment.

Lieutenant General Thiep was promoted to lieutenant colonel on 31 March 1963 and made the commander of the 1st Battalion of the 5th Mixed Regiment. He served in this position for 3 years before being made the deputy commander of the 21st Infantry Regiment. After that, he served in Vietnam as the deputy commander of the 2nd Volunteer Infantry Regiment. After holding various other positions, he was made inspector general of the army. Following that, he was made the commander of the 9th Infantry Regiment. On 27 April 1974, he became the deputy commander of the 9th Division. And on 1 October 1976 he was promoted to major general and made commander of the 9th Division. In 1978 he was made deputy commanding

general of the Third Army Area. And on 1 October 1983 he became the commanding general of the Third Army Area, replacing Lieutenant General Phrom Phruan.

Something that he can never forget is that during the Manhattan Rebellion, he and Field Marshal Thanom Kittikhachon, who was then his superior officer (Thanom was a lieutenant colonel at that time while Lieutenant General Thiep was a lieutenant) led a force to seize Wang Luang. They attacked from the direction of the Wisetchaisi Gate. Thiep was wounded and had to spend several days in the hospital. As for his experience in wars, or in rebellion suppression or emergencies, he took part in the Great East Asia War after he graduated from the army academy. He saw action during the emergency of 25 October 1953 to 10 November 1954. He worked in the martial law zones and performed other tasks. He has done many other things too numerous to mention here.

In carrying out his tasks, one of his principles is to "overcome the mental stress and lack of materials." He wants his subordinates to do an outstanding job and know themselves. As for hobbies during his free time, he grows flowers since he has a special love for plants.

His wife is Samnieng Kromsuriyasak. They have two sons and one daughter. The eldest son, Phetphong, graduated as a mechanical engineer. The second child, Decha, is a senior at the air force academy. Their youngest child, Kolakanok, is a student at Assumption Commercial College.

He was born on 27 November 1924. He will retire in 1985 since he was born after 30 September.

11843
CSO: 4207/41

COLUMNIST REACTS TO GRENADA INVASION

[Editorial Report] Bangkok MATUPHUM in Thai 24 Nov 83 pp 5, 11 and 25 Nov 83 pp 5, 11 carries a two part serial on the U.S. invasion of Grenada totalling about 7000 words. The article is written by "Sakon" ["International"], which the editors say is a pen-name for a Thai intellectual studying abroad for a Ph.D. in history. The op-ed page editor also says "It seems as if there is peace on Grenada now that the USA has hurriedly withdrawn its forces in accordance with the demands of the UN. However, we still feel that there are a number of historical and political factors of Grenada which readers should know," and this article "is filled with information on and the realities of the Grenadan people."

"Sakon" begins by saying that "although the aggression against Grenada has been totally successful and the situation is irreversible, the world will not easily forget the crimes of the big thug, America. The voices of condemnation have been very loud; on the contrary, there have been reports aimed at legitimizing the aggression." He then notes that the lives of a few hundred American students are worth more than the lives of an entire Third World country's population. Sakon says that the world didn't know much about Grenada before the U.S. launched a propaganda campaign saying that it was going to restore order and democracy. The author says "This article will openly serve as the voice of the victim of oppression and [the author] wishes to stand beside Grenada to respond to the suppression of news, the propagandizing and the legitimization of a great-power's behavior. If [the reader] thinks the author is not neutral, then [the reader] should find neutrality for me."

Sakon then describes the recent history of Grenada beginning with the rule of Eric Gairy, noting that Reagan wished to restore the rule of law of the constitution which had been abrogated by Maurice Bishop's overthrow of the legally-elected Gairy, and therefore legitimize the U.S. invasion. Sakon says Reagan's portrayal of Bishop's Grenada as a tool of Castro's Cuba was aided and abetted by much of the mass media.

The author dismisses Gairy's rule, citing the rigged elections and the English-style constitutions as the trappings of democracy also used in Chile, the Marcos-ruled Philippines and in Nguyen Van Thieu's Vietnam. He notes that "all these

arch-tyrants." Several paragraphs are devoted to the Giary era, concluding with the statement that "What America approved of most was the democratic style of rule utilizing violence against the people as is the case in Pinochet's Chile and the "Philippines." The author notes the abuses of the "Mongoose Gang" secret police torturers.

The 13 March 1979 coup led by Bishop and the New Jewel Movement [NJM] is described as liberation and a popular rejection of Giary for his abuses of power. Sakon asks "Was the Grenadan Government so anti-democratic just because it didn't have English- or American-style elections, that it had to be overthrown?" He then points out that in the last elections held in 1976, Giary had prohibited the NJM from campaigning in the mass media, and then proceeded to stuff the ballot boxes with 5,000 "ghost" votes for his side.

The author then describes the NJM's system of "zonal administration," by which individual communities provided their own services and administration, with a multi-tiered system of zonal representatives forming the national government. Nationwide, direct elections were to be held mid-1985 when "the grassroots organization was to be in place and illiteracy wiped out." He makes the point that "Bishop was able to revive the economy and society to a certain extent... but that was not English or American democracy where money and influence had the advantage in elections." The writer then holds up to ridicule a long list of pro-U.S. military dictatorships and "American-style democracies": Pakistan, Guatemala, El Salvador, Turkey, Indonesia and the Philippines, saying that "Where Grenada went wrong was to be more democratic than the American satellites throughout the world. It is only U.S.-approved democracies that have the right to exist.

In describing the actual invasion of the island, Sakon describes the difficulties faced by Castro in actively supporting the Grenadan regime after the coup that ousted Bishop: "Cuba would not get involved in Grenadan internal affairs, but Cubans in the island have the right to defend themselves." The article then gives a breakdown of Cubans on Grenada saying that the total was 800 "of whom 636 were construction workers, 17 in public health, 12 in education, six agriculturists, six in transportation, six serving with the Committee for International Cooperation, five from the Ministry of Fisheries, five from the Ministry of Industry...nine from the Ministry of Interior and 43 were military advisors." The U.S. argument that the Cubans were professional soldiers using the above-mentioned covers is refuted as a "half-truth." Sakon says "Unlike those of us in the American camp, all Cubans receive military training to resist aggression...such as that which occurred at the Bay of Pigs in 1962 [as published]," adding that "it is only a crime to defend oneself as a small country when great-power America commits aggression against it." The author says the U.S. intentionally denigrated the role played by the Grenadan army in resisting the U.S. attack.

The writer returns to the post-coup Cuban-Grenadan relationship. Stating that the relationship between "Castro and Bishop was even closer than the Cuba-Nicaragua ties...and Cuba was one of the first countries to condemn the coup that deposed Bishop...and the U.S. Defense Department was using a 'red herring' approach to characterize the coup leadership as close to Cuba." The Castro-

Austin relationship is described in passive terms, noting that in the face of Caribbean nations' attempts to wipe out the NJM once and for all, "Cuba did not withdraw its officials from the island." However, once the new Grenadan regime had decided to place strict limits on the defense capabilities of the Cubans, "Castro gave the order to prepare to evacuate the Cubans," but was effectively cut off by the U.S. armada approaching the island. Ultimately, the writer notes that Castro's disaffection with the Austin coup was such that if the U.S. invasion was restricted to an evacuation of the medical students "Cuban personnel were ordered not to interfere," that Cubans were to defend themselves only, the defense of the Grenadan regime was its own responsibility," since it had placed itself in "a position of extreme disadvantage."

The writer says that much of the foregoing has been obscured by media reports sourced to Washington which seemed to place the onus for the U.S. invasion on Cuba.

The writer states that Cuba, Grenada and Nicaragua all face U.S. aggression, and says that the way to avoid this fate is to arm the people making the point that nearly all of the weapons in the storehouses on Grenada were small arms for personal weapons. Contradicting the U.S. claim that the Cubans were professional soldiers, the writer says "had that been the case, it would have been much more difficult [to conquer Grenada] and American losses would have been much higher." Sakon concludes the point saying that Cuba has been made the scapegoat for the entire problem.

It being a close ally of Cuba was the reason for invading Grenada the author says, "Then the U.S. and its allies will have to explain why the Soviets are wrong for invading Afghanistan, Czechoslovakia and Hungary as well as threatening Poland, and also [wrong in] the Kampuchea situation." The writer asks rhetorically, "or is that privilege restricted only to imperialism?"

The writer concludes by claiming that the real target of the whole operation was Nicaragua, saying that "America is paving the way right now for the overthrow of the Sandinista government." Sakon says "The Nicaraguans are faced with the same situation as that faced by the Russians in 1917, the Chinese in 1949 and the Vietnamese right now" with the active hostility of the noncommunist world forcing these countries to become armed camps. The closing sentence is "I would like to leave you with a slogan from the post 1979 revolutionary Grenada, which is now behind us, but it is the slogan of all people who are fighting against oppression, not just in Grenada: [in English] "A struggle for one is the struggle for all! Forward Ever."

ISOT: 4207/50

BRIEFS

MEHINAL HERB SMUGGLING--A medicinal herb from Laos is being smuggled into Thailand. It has a strong effect. It is used as a laxative and as "ya khap luot" [blood purifier]. Officials complain that they have too few men and cannot make arrests. A MATUPHUM reporter in Nakhon Phanom Province reported that at present, large quantities of a type of herb known as "mak naeng" are being smuggled into Thailand from the Lao People's Democratic Republic even though Lao officials have indicated that this herb cannot be exported. The MATUPHUM reporter also pointed out the qualities and characteristics of this herb. He said that this herb grows well in jungle and foothill areas. When the plant is older, the fruit will grow to a height of about 1 foot above the stalk. The fruit is about the size of the thumb and is reddish in color like a cherry. When the fruit is ripe it turns green and has a few red seeds. The villagers gather the fruit and dry it. The outer skin is rather dark in color. When peeled, the taste of the seeds resembles that of cloves. It is thought that the fruit can be used as a laxative. The Lao mix this herb with another type of herb to purify the blood. This herb is very expensive. That is, it sells for approximately 180 baht per kilogram. If placed in a gunny bag, an amount equal to a bag and a half costs about the same as a small truck. As for suppressing the smuggling of this herb, officials along the Thai-Lao border in the northeast have said that they cannot suppress this everywhere since the border is very long and there are not enough officials [to patrol the entire border]. [Bangkok MATUPHUM in Thai 22 Nov 83 p 3] 11943

ESTIMATION DATA--The population of Thailand has almost reached 50 million. The northeast has the most people with 17 million. Mom Ratchawong Chaloemsuk (text), the director of the Public Health Statistics Division, Ministry of Public Health, said that the Committee to Improve Public Health Statistics agrees with the estimate that Thailand's population in 1983 is approximately 49,450,000, an increase of 969,000 people since 1982. The distribution of population by region is as follows: There are 10,161,000 people in the north, 17,491,000 in the northeast, 15,690,000 in the central region, including Bangkok Metropolitan, and 6,117,000 in the south. There are 11 provinces with a population of more than 1 million. These are Bangkok Metropolitan, Chiang Mai, Udorn Thani, Khon Kaen, Nakhon Ratchasima, Roi Et, Buriram, Surin, Sisaket, Ubon Ratchathani and Nakhon Si Thammarat. [Text] [Bangkok MATICHON In Thai 8 Nov 83 p 3] 11943

THE BARTER DEAL--Mr Narong Wongwan, the minister of agricultre and
forestry, said in an interview that Czechoslovakia has made a proposal
to Thailand, through the Secretariat of the Prime Minister. It has
proposed that 300-megawatt generators be exchanged for Thai rice, with
the two countries signing a long-term contract. When he learned of
this, he sent a reply to the Secretariat of the Prime Minister, saying
that the scope and power of the Committee for the Bartering of Agricultural
Products is limited to bartering agricultural products only. The minister
of agricultre said that since this is the case, he recommended that
they send this letter to the Electricity Generating Authority of Thailand.
If it agrees, then there will be no problem. And he will recommend
that the powers and duties of this committee be changed, too, since
he feels that this exchange would greatly benefit the farmers, who
would have another market for their rice. [Text] [Bangkok THAI RAT
IN THAI 1 Nov 83 pp 3, 2] 11943

BALLOONS USED IN PARATROOP TRAINING--The Thai army is using balloons
as substitutes in parachute training instead of aircraft since this is
cheaper than using aircraft. Thailand is the third country in the world
to do this. This training is being given at the Erawan Camp in Lopburi
to paratroop trainees and to paratroopers who have to make their [annual]
parachute jumps. Concerning the two balloons on hand, His Highness
Colonel Wachiralongkon [the crown prince], who has had paratroop training
with balloons, has named the balloons after his daughter, Her Royal
Highness Princess Phatcharakittiyapha, giving them the name
"Phatthirakittiyapha." The army has now given permission to name the
unit "Balloon Company." It is subordinate to the Special
Warfare School, Special Warfare Center. Within the next 2 years, the
Special Warfare Center will have its own "aviation section." [Bangkok
THAI IN THAI 24 Nov 83 p 7] 11943

4207-40

MILITARY DISCIPLINE AND PUBLIC SECURITY

SELF-CRITICISM JEEN BUILDING GOOD MILITARY PARTY MEMBERS

LEADER 2000 (O) NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 20 Oct 83 p 2

Article by Phan Dang: "Many Middle- and High-Level Cadres Exist at the Party Base; All Party Members Constantly Uplifted"

Text There are fairly many views when the party committee echelon determines that party members do not have enough credentials to be placed at level 1, like Captain Nguyen Dinh, a bureau chief of the General Staff. Someone in the party chapter committee felt that Nguyen Dinh's only shortcoming was in his workstyle, behavior, and quick temper, and that not placing him at level 1 was too severe. Many viewed Nguyen Dinh's shortcomings as not serious, but this shortcoming received the most discussion from the party team and chapter, and he himself accepted it, performed self-criticism and promised to make amends but to no avail. The being placed at level 1 does not lower the prestige of the comrade but rather is a reminder and essential struggle to demonstrate that the mettle of the party chapter is being uplifted.

The case of Captain Nguyen Dinh, the bureau chief, is not unique in the General Staff. There is the comrade who is a lieutenant colonel, a professionally capable party member for many years. Even though the party chapter gave many admonitions, the indoctrination of his children still did not change. Recently, two of his children were expelled from the installation for involvement in ~~ABERRANT~~. Major Pham failed to satisfactorily carry out the individual study plan and Lieutenant Colonel Tran did not relate to lower levels openly and sincerely. Everyone in the party chapter is providing views and creating conditions for each to overcome their shortcomings.

Self-criticism and criticism are not only the regular tasks of each party member, party team and party chapter but also are an important task for building a clean, strong party chapter and party organization and a strong organization in all respects. The party organization of the TC organ has been mindful of this. To do this, the important thing is to somehow turn awareness of the significance of self-criticism and criticism (something many high-ranking party members do not understand) into reality. Here, the role of setting the example by high-level cadres and leaders in charge of organs, bureaus and departments is decisive. The party organization of the TC organ conducts self-criticism and criticism not only irregularly, semiannual and annual reviews, and does not wait for inquiries and accusations, but instead does so regularly. The essence of self-criticism and criticism is not confined to work but rather encompasses responsibility, study

spirit, way of life, relationships, etc. Everyone distinguishes between right and wrong and undertakes specific, appropriate steps to make rectification and achieve high results. The method of handling the shortcomings and deficiencies of party members who are cadres also has great significance--strictness with the proper level of reason and compassion, without being too lenient and without causing the low-level party member to "treat the high level with deference" will make self-criticism and criticism effective.

Through discussions with a number of cadres and party members on boosting the morale of every party member in the party chapters and organizations of the General Staff's 7th Organ, the party organization of the Armor Command's political organ, etc., we see that not all party organizations and chapters of organs and units have many party members who are middle- and high-level cadres yet the morale of party members is limited. But why is it then that there are many people who feel that morale is blunted in party chapters and organizations where many middle- and high-level cadres are concentrated? It is primarily because here the party members who are middle- and high-level cadres, on the pretext of advanced age, infirmity, or preparing for retirement, are afraid to struggle or are circumspect and try to save face when observing shortcomings and errors committed by comrades and colleagues.

Tran Khanh, a party committee member of the party organization of the G Command, once talked to us about a number of party members with recent shortcomings. Nguyen D. is a high-level cadre preparing to retire who took advantage of his position and authority to buy goods from the unit to sell for profit. With the affair exposed, the party chapter conducted a review and decided to discipline Nguyen D. It should be stated that the party members in the chapter sternly analyzed, as reasonably and correctly, the wrong and harm done by Nguyen D but, because the higher level party committee failed to approve the party chapter's decision, Nguyen D resumed committing graver shortcomings 3 months later.

M is a cadre in charge of an organ who committed shortcomings by taking advantage of his position and authority to reap too much for himself. In the face of this shortcoming, the secretary of the party committee reported to the higher level and directly recommended that M heighten his sense of responsibility and undergo strict self-criticism before the party chapter. The party chapter, however, did not conduct the review before the party committee secretary received orders for a new assignment, and even these explanations about this matter did not end the skepticism of all party members.

From the foregoing, the comrades in the party committee and party chapter committee of the staff of the G Command all realized that they must make every party member, especially high-level cadres in charge of organs, bureaus and departments, truly heighten his sense of responsibility, truly set the example in self-criticism and criticism before the party team and party chapter, and resolutely undergo the management and indoctrination of the party chapter. We also see that this is essential and nothing special in the party organization of the G Command.

Upon arriving at K Command on assignment, we were very pleased when the party members here talked about Pham Khac, a cadre in charge of the organization w

the spirit of self-criticism and initiates specific, positive and effective steps to correct signs and wrongs. Nam Khar is a high-level cadre in charge of the organization and his family lives nearby. So, at the end of the month, he comes to my car. Because he is permitted to use the car this way, Nam Khar and his wife and children use it many times for personal purposes, including swimming. Nam Khar on the one hand conscientiously initiates specific steps to correct the party team and party chapter and, on the other hand, initiates steps to provide wife and children. Thus, in only a short period, Nam Khar corrected his shortcomings.

Thus, when cadre members commit, leadership cadres conscientiously understand the shortcomings and take steps to effectively correct them are a positive thing. In general, high party members who are leadership cadres and who have positions in the organization, especially have enough awareness to actively put an end to errors. For example, Captain H. He is a cadre in charge of the B command who has wife and two small children. Once, an aide to H on his own initiative, Captain H. H. took care for it and took the children to the nursery. Captain H. H. immediately came to the party team and, on the other hand, directly informed H. H. about the views in the wrong he had committed.

Therefore, the spirit of self-criticism of every party member is something that can be applied to every organization, every organization and unit; places with many members, especially high-level and mid-level cadres have even more conditions and more responsibilities. Wanting to do well, all party members, regardless of rank, position, etc., must conscientiously undergo the management, inspection and supervision of the party chapter, regularly undergo strict self-criticism and self-criticism of the party team and party chapter, etc. Only then can every organization, every unit, contribute to building a clean, strong party chapter and every organization and a strong unit and organization in all respects.

WORKING DRAFT TO SUPPORT PUBLICATION

MANUFACTURING AND MATERIAL PREPARED FOR NEW SCHOOL YEAR

PHAM QUAN DUY NAM DAY in Vietnamese 19 Oct 83 p 2

Article by Nguyen Thanh Nhan: "Engineer Command and Technical Officer School Achieved Success After Preparing the Curriculum and Material Base in Support of Training"

Text [Text] With a view toward attaining high results from the very beginning of the new school year, the party committee and faculty of the Engineer Command and Technical Officer School have provided close guidance to installations and units in satisfactorily completing preparation of the training curriculum and material base. The training office has complete planning for courses over the entire term (for general (political, bridge and road projects, and motor vehicles), the first year of following the educational reform program, which covers all the activities of the school over 3 years, by perfecting the plan for the 1983-1984 school year. Prior to entering the new school year, the school rehabilitated 40 classrooms with a total of more than 3,000 seats. Included in this are 10 special classrooms, 6 classrooms devoted to practical and professional motor vehicle training, and 8 classrooms reserved for students from friendly countries. The classrooms were the responsibility of the faculty who, together with the unit that did the whitewashing, improved the method of displaying the instructional models and revamped the system of charts and drawings. During this same period, the faculty completed more than 100 lectures, drew 184 new illustrations, including more than 200 graphs and tables of various types, and compiled the teaching plan from the branch of study to specialized teams and individuals. The material organization and technical department have received and bought more than 162 tons of goods of various types to support the teaching (including paper, pencils and pens, and ink), printed 2,600 documents, drawings, etc., bought 4,113 books for the research library, received three tractors, five trailers, repaired one power shovel and two powerboat motors, performed maintenance and lubricated 30 motor vehicles, etc. The rear service department has overcome difficulties to build 100 blackboards, furniture and beds for students and instructors, and bought hundreds of additional pots and pans to support the living conditions of the students.

In addition to preparing the training curriculum and material base, the school has arranged for various and instructors to study new equipment in support of the new school year and to gain experience in organizing and managing the first year students. The various branches of study are organizing examination of the lessons and preparing the first batch of new instructors to do some trial teaching. Banks of experts from plants and companies also are receiving additional training in driving vehicles and managing students.

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

STORY OF KAMPUCHEA BORDER PROBLEMS TOLD

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 19 Oct 83 p 3

Article by Doan Dan: "Security Story: 'Echo' Plan"

Text 7 Suddenly, Lam Co Lai pounded the table, looking annoyed.

"They are black sheep! So many have been captured by them without accomplishing anything after being sent into Vietnam."

Lam Xa Long and Xa Khoang stood silently like people whose feet are buried. Lam Xa Rang clearly understood the way in which missions are assigned from above to comrades in arms because he'd seen it at first-hand. What Lai had just said referred to Ngu Van Si, Lam To Ro, Lam Bac, etc., who had been captured last year by the revolutionary authorities. And now what will happen?

A moment later Lai said in a low tone, "Stop. This is past history! Ignore my bad temper. I am very pleased all of you are here on time. This represents obedience to military orders."

Having said that, Lai took a pack of filter cigarettes from his pocket and gave one to each of them. He praised each of their exploits then suddenly tapped Rang's shoulder, motioning to the corner of the room. Over there was a package carefully wrapped in a piece of gray parachute fabric.

"Mine! The higher level has just given us the echo plan. Your mission is to take these two mines and put them at the L.T. granary, ensuring they are in place before the automobile from the L.N. grain bureau arrives. This 'Chinese' explosive will turn 200 tons of paddy into a cloud of smoke; this initial military feat will herald the birth of our 'three faction party'."

"Sir. Who, besides me, will carry out the mission?" Rang asked.

"Xa Long and Khoang will accompany you to provide protection and guard. You'll be commended after the job is done."

Following the elimination of the Pol Pot regime, Lam Co Lai has been the one who has actively rallied forces and enlisted remnants of the Saigon puppet army into the "Liberation Alliance" organization situated in the L.T. and N.X. area of the Vietnam-Kampuchea border. Rang, along with a number of reactionaries in

L.T., hai crossed the border to join the forces. Laz Xa Bang and his cohorts had been trained by them to conduct ambushes and surprise attacks on isolated convoys and traps. Their primary area of operations is from M.M. to L.L. Bang, having the confidence of the higher echelon, had been sent back home to reconnoiter the situation, establish contacts and build the infrastructure. Each time he had returned, Rang had seen with his own eyes the changes in his village. Relatives had joined the cooperative. The collective way of life had created tremendous strength and had had a strong impact on Rang. Does it make any sense to carry in mines to sow death and destroy the success of my own relatives, Rang wondered. Or to go turn myself in? Do you suppose the revolution will trust me anymore? Even our families? Who is the examiner of my own past? Though I'm only the guard on each ambush? Ah. I remember. The border guards at post Y had advised...

One dry season morning, Xa Rong, Xa Khoang and Xa Rang were fully prepared and ready to accept the task. Lam Co Lai shook hands with each of them as they exchanged farewells. After 2 days of cutting through the forest, wading across streams and crossing rivers, all three arrived at the destination.

Placing the mines in the designated spot, Rang motioned his cohorts to take off. They left talking and looking satisfied. Coming to an empty section of road, Bang released the safety, put a shell in the chamber of the gun, then shouted:

"All of you stand still! Anyone who doesn't will be killed."

It happened so suddenly. Xa Rong and Xa Khoang threw down their guns and ran. Bang opened fire, killing Rong while Xa Khoang fled to the other side of the border. Rang picked up an AR-15, an M-79 and two Chinese mines to turn over to the responsible organ.

6/17
10: 300/74

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

REFLECTIONS ON SOCIALIST PROGRESS

Paris: L'UMANITE in French 5 Dec 83 p 7

[Article by Daniel Rousset; "Reflections on Socialism: Party Opens Broad Debate"]

[Text] Hanoi, 4 December--The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam last June considered it necessary to involve all elements of the party more vigorously in constructive reflection on the struggle between the capitalist and socialist paths to development. This debate reflects a new situation, which should be credited to the economic progress made in the past 2 years.

In effect, economic indicators show clear progress in the production of articles for consumption.

Income among farmers (80 percent of the people live in the country) has increased by 15 percent in North Vietnam and has doubled in South Vietnam, compared to the income of salaried workers. On the other hand, salaried workers have seen their purchasing power gnawed away by galloping inflation despite a 30 percent increase in their salaries in September.

[In "Any Day"]

Other points of underdevelopment are undermining society: shortages of energy and raw materials and an agricultural sector largely involved in small-scale production. The path to development will be a long one. The Vietnamese leaders are seriously considering the gaps which hamper progress, particularly in the work of leadership and organization of the party and of the state. It is true that in Vietnam each cooperative, enterprise, district, or province is a "state within a state."

Contrary to what was desired in Hanoi, it is not the state enterprises and cooperatives which have gotten the southern economy going again but rather the private sector. Sales of merchandise in large part is handled by the "capitalist" in fact. Over the past 2 years private merchants have proliferated. There are 1.8 million of them competing with the collective and state distribution sector.

The appearance in the market of a larger quantity of merchandise and the emergence of a new social class called "new rich" in Hanoi--have made it possible for "capitalist tendencies," which have appeared over the past few months, to become evident.

However, the government and the communist party have not stood by with their arms folded. Nevertheless, the reforms undertaken have not been fully effective, given that they have not been seriously applied.

Transitional period

The central committee of the party has noted that communists have not fully understood the resolutions adopted at the Fifth Party Congress in March 1982. According to the central committee, the reorganization of production, the redeployment of manpower, and the exploitation of all of the human and material potential have been carried out with "extreme slowness." The socialist transformation of industry and of the capitalist trading, small industry, and handicraft sector has been too long. Agricultural collectivization in the south has been undertaken "too slowly." The principal cause of these delays has been placed at the door of those who "have not properly assimilated and applied party resolutions" and who "have placed in the struggle between the capitalist path and the socialist path" "a development.

After having decided on liberalization of trade between provinces and companies and on greater autonomy in management, the government rapidly noted that part of the production of nationalized companies had been diverted to the profit of the capitalist sector in Ho Chi Minh City.

The government was equally concerned about new forms of behavior which appeared among the youth, and particularly in the cities, where young people have a thirst for consumption which goes far beyond the means available to the country. Hence the need for the leaders to analyze the situation in detail and what that meant. In other words, in concrete terms in the transitional period of the construction of socialism.

Source: 4716/11

AN AREA ENLARGED IN NORTH

SAI GON KHAN DAN in Vietnamese 17 Oct 83 p 1

— [Caption: "North Builds Tobacco Area With Almost 10,000 Hectares"]

Up to now, northern provinces have enlarged the tobacco area to 99,987 hectares, which are capable of providing raw material for the production of more than 10 billion packs of cigarettes. Many provinces with large tobacco-growing areas are forming central specialized cultivation areas. They are Ha Bac with 10,000 hectares, Hanoi with 2,208 hectares, and Ha Nam Ninh with 2,100 hectares.

The tobacco area and output have been increasing rapidly in recent years. Compared with previous crops, this year's tobacco crop, with the highest area and output, covered 1,144 more hectares and 685.6 more tons of output delivered to the state.

It is possible for tobacco factories to make full use of equipment and machinery in production, provinces growing tobacco have enlarged the area of growing tobacco.

Thua Thien and Hanoi Municipality have 1,358 hectares of winter tobacco.

In addition to improving the soil, Ha Bac Province has built an irrigation and drainage water conservancy network for tobacco to make it possible to carry out intensive cultivation measures. As a result, tobacco recorded between 1,000 and 1,200 kilograms per hectare, almost two times higher than previously.

Since Enterprise 1 has closely monitored the evaluation and selection of a number of domestic tobacco varieties, researched adaptation of a number of imported varieties, and opened an experimental propagation farm in order to gradually introduce varieties and delineate tobacco areas over the coming years. After the 1956-57 season, the enterprise implemented measures to exploit additional sources of varieties and apportioned out the varieties among areas to overcome losses caused by winter tobacco varieties during rains and storms.

In the past, the Nam Ninh Provinces and Hanoi Municipality have attempted to closely monitor the sources of tobacco, implemented material incentive measures and, together with Trinco Enterprise 1, implemented new procedures for procuring and for encouraging people to sell large amounts of good tobacco.

year to this, the foregoing provinces have procured from 80 to 90 percent of their power.

HA NAM, LONG AN PROVINCES USE LAND ILLEGALLY

in 1983 - THAN DAN in Vietnamese 15 Oct 83 p 1

Article: "Ha Nam Ninh and Long An Reclaim Thousands of Hectares of Land Illegally in Violation of Policy"

Locality, Nam Ninh: Nam Dinh City has surveyed and checked its land in accordance with wards and villages survey, classify and examine specifically the use of rural land use and management.

In locality, the city discovered 1,756 cases of occupancy and use of almost 10,000 ha of land in violation of policy. The city's people's committee tried to correct and recovered 44 hectares and nearly 400,000 dong in taxes, land income and fines.

Locality, Fish Corporation: which used 30 hectares of Tam My Village's land for business purposes, had to repay the locality. Lac Vuong Village discovered 10 cases of occupancy by the collective to dig ponds and trespass to 10 households, including 16 public security cases.

Locality, investigation of land this time, Nam Dinh City discovered many cases of cadres taking advantage of authority for personal convenience to appropriate land in violation of policy. Cases of cadres violating land policy are punished with stringently.

Locality, The province has thus far surveyed 76 percent of the natural land area and 77 percent of the cultivable area. Three districts in the Dong Thap Muoi area have basically finished surveying the land. Can Giuoc District is completing surveying and classifying work, and is the earliest in the province to register land.

Locality, surveying and checking the land, the entire province has reclaimed 6,000 ha of land in violation of policy. Can Giuoc District alone reclaimed for 1,700 ha, and 10 villages of Ben Luc District reclaimed 1,700 ha. Land management committees and land registration councils are organized at the province level down to the district and village levels. The provincial districts have trained 600 cadres from sectors and installations in surveying, planning and mapping.

Virtually all provincial and district organizations, cooperatives and production collectives are organizing propaganda and study among cadres, party members, workers, civil servants and all strata of people on the positions, policies and statutes concerning land management.

6/17

CC: 4209/74

Land Settlement

Land Settlement

Land Settlement and Rehabilitation: Monthly Report, 1970

CHINESE NAVY IN VIETNAMESE WAR REPAIR SITES

Chinese Navy in Vietnam 18 Oct 81 p 3

Chinese Navy: "River Sector Improves Capability to Repair Transportation Equipment"

Ever since repairing the river sector has encountered many difficulties and setbacks. Actual requirements for repair work to support transportation equipment and supplies and repair facilities are inadequate and inoperative and repair capability is limited. Recently, the River Department conducted a review to determine measures for overcoming the problems. In addition to the foregoing difficulties, the following river navy outlined the shortcomings in management. First of all, the sense of direction is limited. The ship cadres' sense of responsibility is not strong but not to the utmost, so sinking of equipment is excessive and compensation for annual losses is insufficient.

Secondly, transportation responsibilities are very heavy. Organization of the river sector has transferred operations to businesses and organizations and unitary has legal status. The river sector has organized into a number of transportation enterprises with a view toward best carrying out their functions. Thus, the prime task of the unit is to combat equipment deterioration. To meet transportation requirements, the River Department has formed transportation enterprises and, at the same time, organized unity between transportation and cargo handling at centers such as Viet Tri, Nam Dinh, Ninh Binh, and Haiphong. The former repair shops have been converted into component enterprises subordinate to transportation corporations in order to unify guidance and organization, cargo handling, and repair to create a perfect production line. Although, though, more than a few difficulties are being encountered in these three modifications, procedures and authority.

In general, the above system has still not been perfected. A total of 40 repair sites exist in the river sector, but only 16 respond relatively well to assignments to repair transportation equipment with tonnages from 200 to 400 tons. The remaining 24 sites function in a patchwork situation. Moreover, manpower available for repair work is frequently insufficient to meet the needs and responsibilities of the units.

Another difficulty still is the problem of materials and equipment for repair work. Availability of material is uneven. On the production line repairs are

industry is in belt and workers have to sit idle awaiting material. The sector's difficulties have existed over a long period of time. In the sector's emulation movement, however, the units are all shifting to a new way of doing work. From research elements subordinate to the sector's organization to production units, all are seeking ways to overcome difficulties. The most obvious change is production management. From the organization to repair production installations, all are fulfilling guidance and actions according to plan. Units throughout the department are actively mobilizing all sources of material previously reserved and stored to make full use of it in current repair work.

Sector, departments and scientific research elements all have movements oriented toward primary level units in order to alleviate difficulties. Thus far in many production installations there have been many distinct changes in all operations to carry out their responsibilities.

Thanks to financial assistance from above and, in particular, to the units', cadres' and workers' efforts, Boat Overhaul Yard 1 has actively exploited existing technical material and developed innovations in production, thereby boosting productivity. The yard has successfully produced three-way [words indistinct] inertia, make full use of rudders, etc. Consequently, it has not only supported its own repairs but also has helped many enterprises in the sector to solve difficulties in many repair segments. Enterprise 71 subordinate to Transportation Corporation 4, upon starting to work on the new plan, was determined to restructure its organization, reorganize the ranks of cadres, workers and personnel, and create a uniform management production line. As a result, the unit maintains in operation that record high percentages compared to other units.

Transportation corporations 3 and 4, due to knowing how to rely on the existing installations of the old Bach Dang Transportation Enterprise, are rapidly organizing and making use of advantageous factors, including this period of weather, to exert every effort in work. Consequently, in only a very short period of time the units have made additional repairs and turned over to transportation units hundreds of boats and launches, meeting tasks on time.

With its all-out efforts, the River Department of the Ministry of Communications and Transportation has repaired nearly 60,000 tons of barges, 23,000 tons of boats and many other means of transportation, exceeding by almost 200 percent the boat and transportation equipment repair plan.

The entire sector is devoting considerable attention to rigorously changing its work style and clearly defining the manner of guiding and commanding work operations. Units also are devoting attention to the signal and liaison network to support guidance efforts and to promptly alleviate all troubles and difficulties relating to the production process.

The production system of management from the top down to primary level units with ranks of superior is being improved with regard to the sense of responsibility and, as a result, has achieved many new strengths.

The tasks remaining for the river transportation sector from now until the end of the year are heavy. The work of ensuring repair of boats takes great effort, but sufficient resources are unavailable. The river sector is now providing clear-cut

guidance in the technical management of equipment and is striving to satisfactorily carry out regulations already enacted. It is increasing the transportation sufficient to the highest extent possible and ensuring the rate of progress on contracts signed with the upper level and friendly units with a view toward outstandingly completing 1983 tasks.

6/12
DID: 4200/21

INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

Tran Duy Binh [TRAANF ZUY BINHF], Colonel, deceased

Born in 1927; a high level cadre of the Rear Services Academy; Member of the Vietnam Communist Party; he died on 23 October 1983 at the 108th Military Hospital following a period of illness. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 26 Oct 83 p 4)

Nguyen The Bon [NGUYEENX THEES BOON], Major General

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; Deputy Chief of Staff of the VPA; on 3 November 1983 he attended an awards ceremony at the Air Force Command and Technical Officers School. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 8 Nov 83 p 1)

Le Hieu Canh [LAI HIWUX CANH]

Director of the Legal Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; recently he attended talks between Tran Van Lam and a Soviet party and government delegation headed by G. A. Aliyev. (NHAN DAN 5 Nov 83 p 1)

Mai Duy Can [MAI ZUY CAANF], *Colonel

His article "Why Has There Been a Lack of Discipline in the 17th Engineer Battalion" appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 31 Oct 83 p 2)

Nguyen Minh Chau [NGUYEENX MINH CHAAU], Colonel General

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; commander of the 7th Military Region; on 23 October 1983 he attended a reception for a visiting military delegation from the Mongolian People's Republic. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 27 Oct 83 p 1)

Le Nguyen Cong [LIE NGUYEEN COONG]

*Deputy Director of the Preventive Medicine and Hygiene Department, Ministry of Public Health; he coauthored an article on the use of insecticides in agriculture. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Sep 83 inside back cover)

Le Banh [LEE ZANH]

*Vice Chairman of the State Planning Commission; recently he attended talks between Pham Van Dong and a Soviet party and government delegation headed by G. A. Aliyev. (NHAN DAN 5 Nov 83 p 1)

Nguyen Van Dan [NGUYEENX VAWN DANF]

Vice Minister of Public Health; he coauthored an article on the use of insecticides in agriculture. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Sep 83 inside back cover)

Vu Ngoc Binh [VUX NGOCJ DINHR], *Colonel

*Commander of the Air Force Command and Technical Officers School; he was mentioned in an article about his school. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 1 Nov 83 p 3)

Tran Hanh [TRAANF HANHJ], *Lieutenant Colonel

*Commander, Thu Do Regiment; he was mentioned in an article about his unit. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 12 Oct 83 p 2)

Doang Hdu [DAWNGJ HUWUX]

Alternate Member of the VCP Central Committee; Chairman of the State Science and Technology Commission; his article on SRV-USSR science and technology cooperation appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 4 Nov 83 p 3)

Tran Lam [TRAANF LAAM]

Acting President of the Vietnam Journalists Association; on 25 October 1983 he attended a colloquium in Hanoi on the "Active Contributions of the Media to Establishing a New Order in the Distribution and Flow of the Press." (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 27 Oct 83 p 4)

Phan Le [PHAN LEE]

Deputy Director of the Institute for Agricultural Machinery Design, Ministry of Engineering and Metals; his article "Drying of Food Grains and Tubers" appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Sep 83 inside back cover)

Tran Manh [TRAANF MANHJ]

Director of the Civil Aviation General Department; his article about Soviet cooperation and aid in his sector appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 2 Nov 83 p 3)

Tran Dinh Mien [TRAANF DINHF MIEEN]

*Acting Director of the Training Department, Ministry of Agriculture; his article "Training of Engineers for Agricultural Production Cooperatives" appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Sep 83 inside back cover)

Nguyen Trong Nhan [NGUYEENX TRONGJ NHAAN] MS

Deputy Director of the Central Eye Institute; he wrote an article on one of his Soviet teachers for the cited source. (TIEN PHONG 1-7 Nov 83 p 4)

Le Dinh Nhon [LEE DINHF NHOWN]

Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; on 23 October 1983 he attended a reception for a military delegation from the Mongolian People's Republic. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 27 Oct 83 p 1)

Nguyen Thi Nhu [NGUYEENX THIJ NHUW]

Member of the VCP Central Committee; Vice President of the Vietnam Women's Union; recently he attended talks between Pham Van Dong and a Soviet party and government delegation headed by G. A. Aliyev. (NHAN DAN 5 Nov 83 p 1)

Le Nam Phong [LEE NAM PHONG], *Major General

*Commander, Quyet Thang Corps; on 16 October 1983 he participated in ceremonies marking the 10th anniversary of his organization. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 19 Oct 83 p 1)

Pham Nguyen Tan [PHAMJ NGUYEEN TAANF]

*Deputy Director of the Agriculture Service, Hai Hung Province; his article on winter crops in his province appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 3 Nov 83 p 2)

Do Van Tap [DAOF VAWN TAAPJ]

Chairman of the Social Science Commission; on 17-24 October 1983 he headed a delegation from his commission on a visit to Laos at the invitation of the Lao Ministry of Education. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 26 Oct 83 p 4)

Bui Ngoc Thanh [BUIF NGOCJ THANH] decreased

Deputy Director of the Machinery Price Department, State Price Commission; member of the VCP; born on 2 February 1934, he died on 8 November 1983. (NHAN DAN 9 Nov 83 p 4)

Mai Chi Tho [MAI CHIS THOJ]

Member of the VCP Central Committee; Deputy Secretary of the VCP Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; Chairman of the People's Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; on 21 October 1983 he attended the opening session of the HCMC 4th Trade Union Congress. (LAO DONG 3 Nov 83 p 6)

Tran Thuy [TRAANF THUYS]

Deputy Director of the Central Institute of Oriental Medicine; his article on his institute's achievements during 25 years appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Sep 83 inside back cover)

Van Tinh [VAWN TINHF]

Deputy Director of the State Department of Standardization, Metrology and Quality Control; his article on measures to ensure the quality of products appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Sep 83 inside back cover)

Le Ngoc Toan [LEE NGOCJ TOANF], *Lieutenant Colonel

*Commander of Factory 53, Technical General Department; he was mentioned in an article about his installation. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 19 Oct 83 p 3)

Dao Duy Tung [DAOF ZUY TUNGF]

Head of the Propaganda and Training Department of the VCP Central Committee; on 25 October 1983 he attended a seminar for editors of local newspapers. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 30 Oct 83 p 4)

Hoang Tung [HOANGF TUNGF]

Secretary of the Central Committee of the VCP; on 25 October 1983 he attended a political seminar for editors of local newspapers. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 30 Oct 83 p 4)

Tran Huu Tuoc [TRAANF HUWUX TUOWCJS], deceased

Born in 1913 at Hanoi; member of the Vietnam Communist Party; former delegate to the 3d and 4th National Assembly; member of the Presidium of the Vietnam Fatherland Front; member of the Executive Committee of the Vietnam-Soviet Friendship Association; former vice president of the Vietnam General Association of Medicine; vice president of the Vietnam Red Cross Association; former director of the Bach Mai Hospital; head of the Central Otorhinolaryngology Institute; president of the Vietnam Otorhinolaryngology Association; chairman of the Otorhinolaryngology Faculty at the Hanoi College of Medicine; he died following an illness on 23 October 1983. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 24 Oct 83 p 4)

Nguyen Van Vien [NGUYEENX VAWN VIEENX]

*Director of the Forestry Service, Quang Ninh Province; his article on building up forest resources for mining props in his province appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Sep 83 inside back cover)

Hoang Xuyen [HOANGF XUYEEN]

*Deputy Chairman of the People's Committee, Lai Chau Province; on 1 July 1983 he presided at a science and technology conference in his province. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC No 9, Sep 83 p 46)

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